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1898

HOSPITAL FORMULARY

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES

OF THE

CITY OF NEW YORK.

QV N5623h 1898

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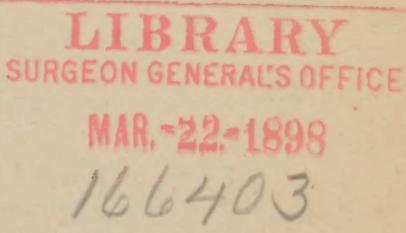
CITY OF NEW YORK (City)
///

(Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.)

FIFTH EDITION—REVISED

NEW YORK

1898



QV
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BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES
OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK.

JOHN W. KELLER, PRESIDENT,

Commissioner for the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx

ADOLPH SIMIS, JR.,

Commissioner for the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

JAMES FEENY,

Commissioner for the Borough of Richmond.

PRINTING BUREAU
PENITENTIARY BLACKWELLS ISLAND
NEW YORK CITY

PREFACE.

The fourth edition of this Formulary was issued in 1889, and has been out of print for over three years. The undersigned had the manuscript of a revised edition ready, and brought it up to date, during each of the last three years, but it was only towards the summer of last year that the Printing Bureau of the Department of Correction found itself able to undertake the work.

The present edition will be found to vary materially from the preceding. Many formulae have been omitted, either because they had become obsolete, or because they may now be found either in the United States Pharmacopoeia or in the National Formulary, or because they were in use only in the Insane Asylums and the Correctionary Institutions, both of which are no longer connected with the Department of Public Charities. Among miscellaneous subjects, various tables and chapters have also been discarded, and replaced by subjects and tables believed to be of more practical utility.

The formulae, particularly those for internal medicines, have been given in a new manner, making them more perspicuous both for the prescriber and dispenser. In giving the quantities of the ingredients in terms of the metric system, it was not intended to make the latter, in all cases, the exact equivalents of the corresponding terms of apothecaries' weight and measure, as this would have produced awkward fractions. The aim was to preserve the relative *proportions* of the ingredients, and at the same time to obtain products of volume or weight as simple and rounded-off as possible.

Attention is called to the list of Errata on the last page. These have been corrected in most of the copies before the sheets were sent to the binder. But they may have remained unaltered in a few of the copies.

It is requested that those who make use of the present edition notify the undersigned of any needed corrections, or desired alterations or additions, for use in a future edition.

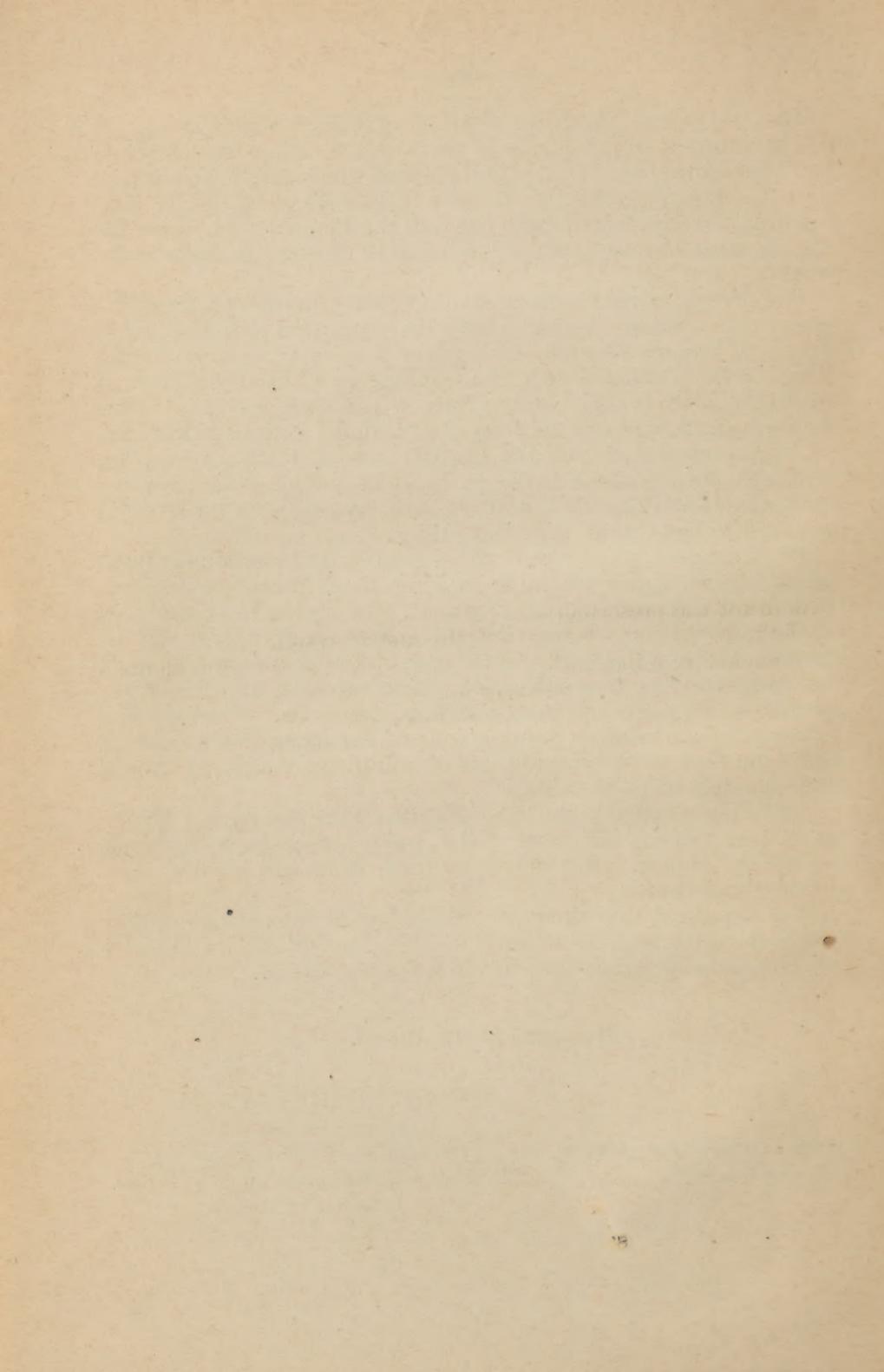
By order of the Board,

CHARLES RICE, Ph. D.

Chemist of the

Department of Public Charities,
Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.
New York City.

GENERAL DRUG DEPARTMENT,
February 5th, 1898.



I. GALENICAL PREPARATIONS.

I. Collodium Benzoinatum.

Kelly's Paint.

Tinct. Benzoini Co.....	.fl. 3	1½	Cc.	60
Glycerini.....	.fl. 3	1	"	5
Collodii .....	.fl. 3	3	"	120
For external use.—(Dr. J. Edward Kelly.)				

2. Elixir Ferri et Arseni Amarum.

Bitter Elixir of Iron and Arsenic. Putzel's Elixir.

About

7½ m	Tinct. Ferri Citrochloridi	fl. 3	1	Cc. 125.00
1 gr.	Quininae Sulphatis.....	gr. 64	Gm. 17.50	
1½ " "	Strychninae Sulphatis.....	"	½ "	0.13
5/10 " "	Sodii Arsenatis Exsiccati	" 1½	"	0.34
	Alcoholis.....	m 120	Cc. 30.00	
	Elixir-Aromatici.....	q. s. ad fl. 3	8 "	1000.00

in 1 3 Dose : 1 fluidrachm.—(Dr. Leopold Putzel.)

NOTE.—Before the Sodium Arsenate is weighed, a sufficient quantity of it should be powdered, and dried at 100° C., until it ceases to lose weight. It will then still contain 2 molecules of water, which cannot be driven out at a temperature below 148° C. If a perfectly crystalline salt, without any trace of efflorescence, is available, this may be used. In this case 1½ grains of the crystallized salt are substituted for the 1½ grains of the dried; or 0.48 Gm. of the former for 0.34 Gm. of the latter.

3. Elixir Viburni Compositum.

“Uterine Sedative.”

15	M	Ext. Viburni Prunifolii Fl.	.....
15	“	Ext. Ergotae Fl.	.....
15	“	Glyceriti Hydrastis	.....
		Syr. Aurantii	.....	āā vol. aequal.

in 1 3 Dose : 1 fluidrachm.—(Dr. Russell Bellamy.)

4. Elixir Vitae.

5	M	Syr. Ferri Iodidi	.....	Cc.	10
5	“	Syr. Hypophosphitum	.....	“	10
		Glycerini	.....	āā fl. 3 2	“ 10
		Aquae	.....	q. s. ad fl. 3 3	“ 120

in 1 3 Dose : 1 fluidrachm.—(Dr. William L. Stowell.)

5. Embrocatio Tigliae Iodata.

Carson's Paint.

Olei Tigliae	.....	Vol. 1
Aetheris	.....	“ 2
Tinct. Iodi Co.	.....	“ 5

For external use.

6. Emulsio Olei Morrhuæ cum Calce.

135	M	Olei Morrhuæ	.....	Vol. 18
		Liquoris Calcis	.....	“ 13
		Aquæ Cinnamomi	.....	“ 1

in $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 Dose : $\frac{1}{2}$ fluidounce.

NOTE.—Lime water produces a soap, not a true emulsion, with fixed oils. The title “emulsion” has been given to this preparation merely for convenience sake. Only a portion of the oil is saponified; the remainder is held in suspension by the lime soap.

7. Glyceritum Fellis Bovis.

Glycerite of Olgall.

1 gr. Fellis Bovis Inspissati.....	3	3	Gm.	100
Glycerini.....	3	2	"	70
Acidi Salicylici.....	gr. 15		"	1
Aquae.....	q. s. ad fl. 3	6	Cc.	200

in 2 M Chiefly used for rectal injections, in quantities of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidounces, mixed with soap-suds.

NOTE.—This preparation is supplied, ready-made, by the General Drug Department.

8. Gargarisma Chloralis.

Chloralis.....	part.	1
Aquae.....	"	4

As a gargle for fetid breath, mucous patches, etc.

NOTE.—If it produces smarting, it should be diluted with enough water to become just easily bearable.

9. Glyceritum Hydrargyri Bichloridi.

Glycerite of Corrosive Sublimate.

1 gr. Hydrargyri Chloridi Corrosivi.....	3	5	Gm.	157.0
Ammonii Chloridi.....	3	1	"	31.5
Glycerini.....	fl. 3	6	"	180.0
Fuchsini.....	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$		"	0.02
Aquae.....	q. s. ad fl. 3	10	Cc.	300.0

in 2 M Only for external use, when properly diluted.

NOTE.—This preparation is supplied, ready-made, by the General Drug Department. It is tinted with fuchsin so that the solutions, and any dressings prepared with them, may have a light pinkish tint to distinguish them from others. A table for readily preparing aqueous solutions of Corrosive Sublimate of any strength likely required, by means of the Glycerite, will be found further on. This table is also printed on cards, for hanging up, which may be obtained from the General Drug Department.

This preparation is also used in its undiluted state for destroying bed-bugs in bed-steads, cots, etc. It is freely painted into cracks and upon places where the insects are prone to gather, and will remain effective for a long time.

10. Guttae Carminativa.

Hot Drops.

$\frac{7}{2}$	m	Tinct. Opii.....	Vol. 1
$\frac{7}{2}$	"	Tinct. Capsici.....	" 1
$\frac{7}{2}$	"	Spir. Camphorae.....	" 1
$\frac{7}{2}$	"	Spir. Menthae Piperitae.....	" 1
		Aquaee.....	" 4

in 1 3

Dose: 1 fluidrachm.—(City Hospital.)

11. Haustus Acidulus.

Sour Drink.

Acidi Citri	.....	gr. 60	Gm.	4
Syrupi	.....	fl. 3 4	Cc.	120
Aquaee	.....	q. s. ad fl. 3 16	"	500

Dose: ad libitum.—(City Hospital.)

12. Injectio Acidi Borici et Zinci.

Acidi Borici	.....	3 1	Gm.	8
Zinci Sulphatis	.....	gr. 8	"	1
Alcoholis	.....	fl. 3 2	Cc.	15
Aquaee	.....	q. s. ad fl. 3 4	"	240

Urethral injection. —(Bellevue Dispensary.)

13. Injectio Adstringens.

Lloyd's Injection.

Zinci Acetatis	.....	gr. 6	Gm.	0.5
Plumbi Acetatis	.....	" 6	"	0.5
Glyceriti Hydrastis	.....	fl. 3 1½	Cc.	50.0
Aquaee	.....	q. s. ad fl. 3 4	"	150.0

Urethral injection. —(Bellevue Dispensary.)

14. Injectio Aluminis et Zinci Carbolata.

Aluminis.....		Gm.	1
Zinci Sulphatis.....	"	"	1
Acidi Carbolici.....	āā gr. 16	"	1
Glycerini.....	fl. 3 2	Cc.	60
Aquae.....	q. s. ad fl. 3 16	"	500

Urethral injection.—(*Dr. R. Guiteras.*)

15. Injectio Bismuthi Composita.

“Injection A.”

Zinci Sulphatis.....	gr. 3	Gm.	0.2
Bismuthi Subnitratis.....	3 1	"	4.0
Mucilaginis Acaciae.....	fl. 3 2	Cc.	8.0
Aquae.....	q. s. ad fl. 3 1	"	30.0

Urethral Injection —(*Bellevue Dispensary.*)

16. Injectio Plumbi et Zinci cum Opio.

Plumbi Acetatis.....		Gm.	0.5
Zinci Sulphatis.....	āā gr. 8	"	0.5
Tinct. Opii.....	fl. 3 2	Cc.	7.5
Aquae.....	q. s. ad fl. 3 4	"	115.0

Urethral injection.—(*Bellevue Dispensary.*)

NOTE.—Dispense with a “shake” label.

17. Injectio Zinci et Plumbi.

Zinci Sulphatis.....		Gm.	1
Plumbi Acetatis.....	āā gr. 12	"	1
Aquae.....	fl. 3 6	Cc.	230

Urethral injection.—(*City Hospital.*)

NOTE.—Dispense with a “shake” label.

18. Linimentum Aconiti et Chloroformi Compositum.

" G. D. D. Liniment."

Tinct. Aconiti.....	Vol.	4
Chloroformi	"	4
Spir. Camphorae.....	"	4
Ol. Thymi.....	"	1
Linimenti Saponis.....	"	64

For external use.

19. Linimentum Anodynum (Mott.)

Mott's Liniment.

Chloroformi.....	Cc.	10
Tinct. Aconiti.....	"	10
Tinct. Iodi.....	"	10
Aquae Ammoniae.....	āā fl. 3 4	"
Linimenti Saponis.....	q. s. ad fl. 3 4	80

For external use.

NOTE.—Add the Chloroform and Tincture of Aconite to the Soap Liniment; then add the Tincture of Iodine, and lastly, the Water of Ammonia.

20. Linimentum Chloroformi Compositum.

Chloroformi.....	Vol.	1
Tinct. Opii.....	"	1
Linimenti Saponis.....	"	14

For external use.

21. Liquor Alumini Acetatis.

Aluminis.....	gr.	40	Gm.	3
Plumbi Acetatis.....	"	200	"	14
Aquae.....	q. s. ad fl. 3	16	Cc.	500

For external use.

NOTE.—Dissolve each salt in a portion of the water (cold), mix the two solutions and make up the volume to 16 fluid-ounces. Unless otherwise directed, dispense the liquid *without* the precipitate. If the mixture is to be filtered, the lead sulphate may be prevented from passing through the filter by mixing the liquid with about 1 ounce of starch.

22. Liquor Boracis Compositus.

Dobell's Solution.

Sodii Boratis.....		Gm.	8
Sodii Bicarbonatis.....	āā 3	"	8
Glycerini.....	fl. 3	Cc.	15
Acidi Carbolici Liquefacti (90%) ..	m 30	"	2
Aquaee	q. s. ad fl. 3	16	500

For external use.

23. Liquor Boracis et Acidi Tannici.

Brown Drops.

Acidi Tannici.....		Gm.	0.65
Sodii Boratis.....	āā gr. 10	"	0.65
Glycerini.....	fl. 3	Cc.	4.00
Aquaee Camphorae.....	q. s. ad fl. 3	1	30.00

For external use, as eye-drops.—(*Infants' Hospital.*)

24. Liquor Boro-Salicylicus.

Thiersch's Solution.

Acidi Salicylici	gr. 15	Gm.	1
Acidi Borici	" 90	"	6
Aquaee.....	q. s. ad fl. 3	16	Cc. 500

For external use.

25. Liquor Catharticus.

Ward Cathartic.

2 3	Magnesii Sulphatis.....	3 1	Gm.	20
	Aquaee.....	q. s. ad fl. 3	4	Cc. 130
in 1 3 Dose: 1 to 2 fluidounces.—(<i>City Hospital.</i>)				

26. Liquor Ergotini Hypodermicus.

1 gr.	Ext. Ergotae (U. S. P.).....	gr. 100	Gm.	5
	Aquaee Camphorae.....	q. s. ad m 500	Cc.	25

in 5 m Hypodermic Dose: 5 minims, or more.

NOTE.—This solution should be freshly made when wanted. The word "Ergotin" does not denote any definite chemical body, but is applied to various commercial extracts of ergot differing more or less from each other. In absence of other directions the above formula is to be used.

27. Liquor Iodi Causticus (Churchill.)

Churchill's Iodine Caustic.

Iodi.....	3	2	Gm.	4
Potassii Iodidi.....	3	4	"	8
Aquae.....	fl.	3	Cc.	15

For external use.

NOTE.—This should not be confounded with Churchill's Tincture of Iodine (see *Tinctura Iodi, Churchill.*)

28. Liquor Morphinae et Atropinae.

$\frac{1}{6}$ gr.	Morphinae Sulphatis.....	gr.	10	Gm.	1.25
$\frac{1}{20}$ "	Atropinae Sulphatis.....	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	"	0.06
	Aquae.....	q. s. ad.	fl. 3	Cc.	50.00

in 7 ℥ Use hypodermically.

29. Liquor Morphinae Hypodermicus.

Magendie's Solution of Morphine.

$\frac{1}{6}$ gr.	Morphinae Sulphatis.....	gr.	16	Gm.	1
	Aquae Destillatae.....	fl.	3	Cc.	30

in 3 ℥ *Hypodermic Dose:* 3 to 15 minims.

NOTE.—The rules of this Department require this solution to be dispensed in *blue* poison bottles, and to be kept inaccessible to unauthorized persons.

Hypodermic injections should be made freshly when wanted for use, and sterilized water should be used for preparing them. If such an injection is to be made in larger quantities, for stock, it is best to prepare it with chloroform water, and to put it up in small, sterilized vials, which should be carefully stoppered. Other preservatives may be used, with the consent of the physician. There are but few alkaloids, however, from which such stock solutions can be prepared with safety. Salts of apomorphine, for instance, as well as of hyoscyamine, physostigmine, pilocarpine and some others, will not keep long in solution without change. Less liable to change are cocaine and morphine salts. Any hypodermic solution, which has undergone any visible change, either in transparency or color, should be rejected.

30. Liquor Morphinae Sulphatis, "U. S."

"U. S." Solution of Morphine.

$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	Morphinae Sulphatis.....	gr. 1	Gm. 0.065
	Aquaæ.....	fl. $\frac{3}{4}$	Cc. 30.000

in 1 5 Dose: 1 fluidrachm, or more, as required.

NOTE.—According to the rules of this Department, this is always to be dispensed in *flint* (white) poison bottles, to distinguish it from Magendie's Solution of Morphine, which is to be dispensed in *blue* poison bottles.

31. Liquor Pepsini Compositus.

$\frac{2}{3}$ gr.	Pepsini Puri.....	gr. 80	Gm. 5
	Ac. Hydrochlorici Diluti.....	fl. 5	Cc. 8
	Glycerini.....	fl. 3	" 15
	Spir. Gaultheriae.....	fl. $\frac{3}{4}$	" 5
	Elixir. Aromatici.....	fl. $\frac{3}{4}$	" 25
	Aquaæ.....	q. s. ad fl. $\frac{3}{4}$	" 110

in 1 5 Dose: 1 fluidrachm.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)

32. Liquor Zinci et Acidi Borici.

Carter's Solution.

Zinci Sulphatis.....	gr. 2	Gm. 0.1
Acidi Bòrici.....	gr. 20	" 1.0
Aquaæ Camphoræ.....	fl. $\frac{3}{4}$	Cc. 12.0
Aquaæ.....	q. s. ad fl. $\frac{3}{4}$	" 50.0

Eye-drops.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)—Dr. C. B. Carter.

33. Lotio Acidi Borici et Tannici.

Nasal Douche.

Acidi Borici.....	3 1	Gm. 4
Glyceriti Acidi Tannici.....	fl. $\frac{3}{4}$	Cc. 15
Ol. Gaultheriae.....	gutt. 10	Drops 10
Aquaæ.....	q. s. ad fl. $\frac{3}{4}$	Cc. 120

To be used as nasal douche.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)

34. Lotio Alba.

White Wash.

Zinci Oxidi	3 2	Gm.	10
Liq. Plumbi Subacetatis fl.	5 3	Cc.	15
Glycerini	fl. 3 4	"	20
Liq. Calcis q. s. ad fl.	3 4	"	150

For external use.—(*Bellerue Dispensary.*)

35. Lotio pro Alopecia.

Dandruff Wash.

Hydrargyri Chloridi Corrosivi gr.	12	Gm.	1
Resorcini	"	"	25
Acidi Borici	āā 3 5	"	25
Glycerini	fl. 3 ½	Cc.	20
Alcoholis	fl. 3 4	"	150
Aquae q. s. ad fl.	3 8	"	300

To be used as wash for the scalp.—(*Bellerue Dispensary.*)

36. Lotio Rubra.

Red Wash.

Zinci Sulphatis	gr. 10	Gm.	0.5
Tinct. Lavandulae Co	fl. 3 2	Cc.	6.0
Aquae q. s. ad fl.	3 4	"	90.0

Urethral injection.—(*Bellerue Dispensary.*)

37. Lotio Vesicalis.

Bladder Wash.

Sodii Boratis	3 2	Gm.	65
Spir. Gaultheriae	fl. 3 1	Cc.	30
Glycerini	fl. 3 8	"	250
Aquae q. s. ad fl.	3 16	"	500

For bladder irrigation.—(*Dr. J. W. S. Gouley.*)

38. Mistura Acidi Borici.

About

9½ gr.	Acidi Borici.....	gr. 150	Gm.	10
60 ℥	Tinct. Hyoscyami.....	fl. 3	Ce. 2	60
	Aquaee.....	q. s. ad fl. 3	8	" 240

in ½ ʒ Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ fluidounce in water, after meals.—(*City Hospital.*)—Dr. James R. Hayden.

39. Mistura Acidi Salicylici.

About

4 gr.	Acidi Salicylici.....		Gm.	8
4 "	Potassii Acetatis.....	āā 3	2	" 8
1 "	Sodii Bicarbonatis.....	gr. 30	"	2
	Glycerini.....	fl. 3	½ Ce.	15
	Aquaee.....	q. s. ad fl. 3	4	" 120

in 1 ʒ Dose: 1 fluidrachm.—(*Bellevue Dispensary.*)

40. Mistura Aconiti pro Infantibus.

Measles Mixture.

½ ℥	Tinct. Aconiti.....	℥ 16	Ce.	1
2 gr.	Ammonii Carbonatis.....	gr. 64	"	4
15 ℥	Spir. Camphorae.....	fl. 3	1	" 30
	Syr. Tolutani.....	fl. 3	5	" 20
	Aquaee.....	q. s. ad fl. 3	4	" 120

in 1 ʒ Dose: 1 fluidrachm every 3 hours, for children of 2 years of age.—(*Infants' Hospital.*)

41. Mistura Alkalina.

30 gr.	Potassii Bicarbonatis.....	ʒ 1	Gm.	31
15 ℥	Tinct. Hyoscyami.....	fl. 5	Ce. 4	15
	Aquaee.....	q. s. ad fl. 3	8	" 240

in ½ ʒ Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ fluidounce in water, 2 hours after meals. (*City Hospital.*)—Dr. James R. Hayden.

42. Mistura Alkalina Composita.

30 gr.	Potassii Bicarbonatis	ʒ 1	Gm.	31
15 ℥	Tinct. Hyoscyami.....	.....	Cc.	15
15 "	Ext. Piperis Methystici Fl.	āā fl. ʒ 4	"	15
	Aquaee	q. s. ad fl. ʒ 8	"	240
in ½ ʒ	Dose: ½ fluidounce in water, 2 hours after meals. <i>(City Hospital.)—Dr. James R. Hayden.</i>			

43. Mistura Amara (Smith.)

Smith's Bitters.

30 ℥	Tr. Cinchonae Co.			
30 "	Tr. Gentianae Co.	āā vol. aequal.		
in 1 ʒ	Dose : 1 fluidrachm.— <i>(Dr. Stephen Smith.)</i>			

44. Mistura Ammoniae Anisata.

12 ℥	Tinct. Opii Camphoratae			
12 "	Spir. Ammoniae Anisati.....			
12 "	Glycerini			
12 "	Syr. Scillae Co.			
12 "	Syr. Tolutani.....	āā vol. aequal.		
in 1 ʒ	Dose : 1 fluidrachm.— <i>Spiritus Ammoniae Anisatus</i> is prepared by dissolving 1 volume of Oil of Anise in 29 volumes of Alcohol, and adding 5 volumes of Water of Ammonia.			

45. Mistura Ammonii Carbonatis.

About

1 gr.	Ammonii Carbonatis.....	gr. 30	Gm.	2
2 ℥	Ext. Glycyrrhizae Fl.	fl. ʒ 1	Cc.	4
4 "	Syr. Ipecacuanhae.....	fl. ʒ 2	"	8
7½ "	Syr. Senegae.....	.....	"	15
7½ "	Syr. Tolutani.....	āā fl. ʒ 4	"	15
	Aquaee Cinnamomi.....	q. s. ad fl. ʒ 4	"	120
in 1 ʒ	Dose : 1 fluidrachm, for children.— <i>(Bellevue Dispensary.)—Dr. G. S. Bosley.</i>			

46. Mistura Ammonii Carbonatis et Camphorae.

About

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	Ammonii Carbonatis.....	gr. 30	Gm.	2
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ℥	Spir. Camphorae.....	fl. 3	Cc. 1	4
10 "	Spir. Aetheris Nitrosi.....	fl. 3	“ $\frac{1}{2}$	15
	Syrupi q. s. ad fl. 3	3	“	90

in 1 5 Dose: 1 fluidrachm.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)—Dr. J. S. Ferguson.

47. Mistura Ammonii Chloridi.

About

1 gr.	Ammonii Chloridi.....	gr. 30	Gm.	2
1 "	Potassi Chloratis $\ddot{a}\ddot{a}$ gr.	30	“	2
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ℥	Syrupi Senegae.....	fl. 3	Cc. 4	15
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Syrupi Ipecacuanhae.....	fl. 3	“ 3	12
	Syrupi Tolutani.....	fl. 3	“ 5	20
	Extracti Glycyrrhizae Fl.....	fl. 3	“ 2	8
	Aquaee Cinnamomi..... q. s. ad fl. 3	4	“	120

in 1 5 Dose: 1 fluidrachm.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)—Dr. G. H. Bosley.

48. Mistura Ammonii Chloridi et Pruni Virginianae.

About

1 gr.	Ammonii Chloridi	gr. 30	Gm.	2
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ℥	Tr. Opii Camphoratae.....		Cc.	12
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Syr. Ipecacuanhae..... $\ddot{a}\ddot{a}$ fl.	3	“ 3	12
15 "	Syr. Pruni Virginianae.....	fl. 3	“ 1	30
	Syr. Tolutani..... q. s. ad fl. 3	4	“	120

in 1 5 Dose: 1 fluidrachm.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)—Dr. M. Echeverria.

49. Mistura Anaesthetica (A.C.E.)

A.C.E. Anaesthetic.

Alcoholis.....	Vol. 1
Chloroformi.....	“ 2
Aetheris.....	“ 3

For anaesthesia.

50. Mistura Antasthmatica (Fothergill.)

About

2 gr.	Ammonii Iodidi.....	5 1	Gm.	4
3 " "	Ammonii Bromidi.....	3 1½	"	6
	Syr. Tolutani.....fl.	3 1½	Cc.	45
	Tinct. Lobeliae.....q. s. ad fl.	3 4	"	120

in 1 3 Dose: 1 fluidrachm.

51. Mistura Anticholerica.

"Sun Mixture."

4 ℥	Tinct. Opii.....	.....	.....	.....
4 "	Tinct. Capsici.....	.....	.....	.....
4 "	Tinct. Rhei.....	.....	.....	.....
4 "	Spir. Camphorae.....	.....	.....	.....
4 "	Spir. Menthae Piperitae.....	.....	āā vol. aequal.	.....

in 20 ℥ Dose: 20 to 60 minims, for adults.

52. Mistura Antidiarrhoeica.

"Diarrhoea Mixture, G.D.D."

3½ ℥	Spir. Camphorae.....	.....	.....	.....
3½ "	Spir. Menthae Piperitae.....	.....	.....	.....
3½ "	Tinct. Capsici.....	.....	.....	.....
3½ "	Tinct. Catechu Co.....	.....	.....	.....
3½ "	Tinct. Opii.....	.....	.....	.....
3½ "	Tinct. Rhei Aromaticae.....	.....	āā vol. aequal.	.....

in 20 ℥ Dose: 20 to 40 drops for adults every 3 or 4 hours until relief is obtained. For children over 5 years, 5 to 10 drops, repeated with caution.

NOTE.—Should not be given to very young children. The mixture should always be given with water or some other diluent; to children preferably with syrup.

53. Mistura Antidysenterica.

Mistura Camphorae Acida, N. F.

Hope's Camphor Mixture.

About

4 m	Acidi Nitrici.....	fl. 3	1	Cc.	4.0
2½ " "	Tinct. Opii.....	m 40		"	2.5
	Aquaee Camphorae.....	q. s. ad fl. 3	8	"	250.0

in ½ 3 Dose: ½ fluidounce, increased to 1 or 2 fluidounces every three hours, in dysentery.

54. Mistura Anti-emetica.

About

4 7 gr.	Sodii Bicarbonatis.....	3	2½	Gm.	10
4 7 m	Spir. Aetheris Nitrosi.....	fl. 5	2½	Cc.	10
	Aquaee Menthae Piperitae..	q. s. ad fl. 3	4	"	120

in 1 3 Dose: 1 fluidrachm.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)

55. Mistura Anti-epileptica.

About

5½ gr.	Potassii Iodidi.....	3	3	Gm.	12
7½ " "	Potassii Bromidi.....	3	4	"	15
3 ¾ " "	Potassii Bicarbonatis.....	3	2	"	8
2 " "	Ammonii Bromidi.....	3	1	"	4
7½ m	Tinct. Calumbiae.....	fl. 3	½	Cc.	15
	Aquaee.	q. s. ad fl. 3	4	"	120

in 1 3 Dose: 1 fluidrachm.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)—Dr. L. H. Hibbe.

56. Mistura Antifebrini.

About

2½ gr.	Acetanilidi.....	gr. 80		Gm.	3.5
30 m	Spir. Ammoniae Arom.....	fl. 3	2	Cc.	40.0
	Glycerini.....	q. s. ad fl. 3	4	"	80.0

in 1 3 Dose: 1 fluidrachm —(Bellevue Dispensary.)

57. Mistura Antirheumatica (I.)

About

11 gr.	Potassii Acetatis	fl. 5	6	Gm.	20
5½ " "	Vini Colchici Seminis	fl. 5	3	Ce.	10
	Aquae	q. s. ad fl.	3	"	100

in 1 3 Dose : 1 fluidrachm.

58. Mistura Antirheumatica (II.)

15 gr.	Potassii Iodidi			Gm.	8
15 " "	Sodii Salicylatis	āā	3	"	8
15 ℥	Vini Colchici Seminis	fl.	5	Ce.	8
	Aquae	q. s. ad fl.	3	"	120

in ½ 3 Dose : ½ fluidounce.

59. Mistura Antiscorbutica.

About

9 gr.	Potassii Bitartratis	gr. 150		Gm.	10
7½ " "	Acidi Citrici			"	15
7½ " "	Acidi Tartarici	āā	gr. 240	"	15
	Syrupi	fl.	3	Ce.	60
	Aquae	q. s. ad fl.	3	"	250

in ½ 3 Dose : ½ fluidounce.—Dispense with a "shake" label.
(Bellevue Dispensary.)

60. Mistura Apomorphinae.

½ gr.	Apomorphinae Hydrochloratis . . .	gr. ½		Gm.	0.032
	Acidi Hydrochlorici Diluti . . .	ℳ 10		Ce.	0.6
	Syrupi	fl.	3	"	30.0
	Aquae Menthae Piperitae . . .	q. s. ad fl.	3	"	60.0

in 1 3 Dose : 1 fluidrachm.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)—Dr.
H. R. Purdy.

61. Mistura Bichloridi et Cinchonae.

Mistura Huxhami Composita.

½ gr.	Hydrargyri Chloridi Corrosivi . . .	gr. 1		Gm.	0.07
1 5	Tinet. Cinchonae Co.	fl. 5	4	Ce.	130.00
in 1 3	Dose : 1 fluidrachm	—	(Bellevue Dispensary.)		

62. Mistura Biniodidi (Taylor.)

" Mixed Treatment, Taylor."

$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri.....	gr.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Gm.	0.032
8 "	Potassii Iodidi.....	gr.	128	"	8.3
30 m	Syr. Sarsaparillae Co.....	fl.	$\frac{3}{5}$	Cc.	30
	Aquaee.....	q. s. ad fl.	$\frac{3}{5}$	"	60

in 1 3 Dose: 1 fluidrachm.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)—Dr. R. W. Taylor.

63. Mistura Bromidi et Cannabis.

About

15 gr.	Ammonii Bromidi.....	gr.	$\frac{3}{5}$	Gm.	17
$9\frac{1}{2}$ m	Tinct. Cannabis Indicae	fl.	$\frac{5}{5}$	Cc.	10
	Syr. Tolutani.....	q. s. ad fl.	$\frac{3}{4}$	"	65

in 1 3 Dose: 1 fluidrachm.—(Bellevue Dispensary.) — Dr. Chas. E. Lockwood.

64. Mistura Bromidorum Composita.

Compound Bromides.

About

$9\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	Potassii Bromidi			Gm.	10
$9\frac{1}{2}$ "	Ammonii Bromidi.....	āā gr.	154	"	10
6 m	Spir. Aetheris Co.....			Cc.	6
6 "	Spir. Ammoniae Arom.....	āā m	95	"	6
	Aquaee.....	q. s. ad fl.	$\frac{3}{4}$	"	120

in 2 3 Dose: 2 to 4 fluidrachms.

65. Mistura Bronchi.

About

$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	Ammonii Carbonatis.....	gr.	10	Gm.	1.1
2 m	Spr. Pruni Virginianae.....	fl.	$\frac{3}{5}$	Cc.	3.0
4 "	Tinct. Opii Camphoratae.....	fl.	$\frac{3}{5}$	"	6.0
6 "	Syr. Ipecacuanhae.....	fl.	$3\frac{1}{2}$	"	9.0
	Aquaee.....	q. s. ad fl.	$\frac{3}{2}$	"	100.0

in 1 3 Dose: 1 fluidrachm for children.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)—Dr. A. R. Robinson.

66. Mistura Cannabis Indicae Composita.

About

2½ gr.	Acetanilidi	gr. 80	Gm.	3.5
4 ℥	Tinct. Cannabis Indicae.....	fl. 5 2	Cc.	5.0
30 "	Spir. Ammoniae Arom.....	fl. 3 2	"	40.0
	Glycerini .....q. s. ad fl.	3 4	"	80.0

in 1 5 | Dose: 1 fluidrachm.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)—Dr. C. G. Campbell.

67. Mistura Capsici, Nucis, et Zingiberis.

"C.N.G. Mixture."

About

2 1/2 ℥	Tinct. Capsici.....	fl. 3 1	Cc.	2
5.6 "	Tinct. Nucis Vomicae.....	fl. 3 3	"	6
2 "	Tinct. Zingiberis.....	fl. 5 1	"	2
	Aquaæ .....q. s. ad fl.	3 4	"	65

in 1 5 | Dose: 1 fluidrachm.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)

68. Mistura Cascarae.

7½ ℥	Ext. Rhamni Purshianaæ Fl.....	vol. 1
	Mist. Rhei et Sodaæ.....	" 7

in 1 5 | Dose: 1 fluidrachm.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)

69. Mistura Cascarae Composita.

5 ℥	Ext. Rhamni Purshianaæ Fl.....	℥ 160	Cc.	10
45 "	Mist. Rhei et Sodaæ....q. s. ad fl.	3 4	"	120

in 1 5 | Dose: 1 fluidrachm.—(Fordham Hospital.)

70. Misture Cascarae et Belladonnae.

30 ℥	Ext. Rhamni Purshianaæ Fl.....	fl. 3 1	Cc.	30
7½ "	Tinct. Belladonnae.....		"	8
7½ "	Tinct. Nucis Vomicae	āā fl. 3 2	"	8
	Glycerini .....q. s. ad fl.	3 2	"	60

in 1 5 | Dose: 1 fluidrachm every other night. (Bellevue Dispensary.) Dr. L. H. Hibbe.

71. Mistura Cascarae, Nucis, et Belladonnae.

“Mistura C.N.B.”

About

$\frac{7}{2}$ m	Ext. Rhamni Purshianaæ Fl.	Cc.	15
$\frac{7}{2}$ “	Tr. Nucis Vomicæ $\ddot{a}\bar{a}$ fl. $\frac{3}{2}$	“	15
2 “	Tr. Belladonnae. fl. $\frac{3}{1}$	“	4
	Mist. Rhei et Sodaæ q. s. ad fl. $\frac{3}{4}$	“	120

in 1 5 Dose: 1 fluidrachm.—(Bellevue Dispensary.) Dr. W. J. Pulley.

72. Mistura Cascarae Salicylata.

$\frac{7}{2}$ gr.	Ext. Rhamni Purshianaæ Fl. fl. $\frac{3}{2}$	Gm.	10
$\frac{3}{2}$ “	Sodii Salicylatis. $\frac{3}{2}$	“	5
$\frac{3}{2}$ m	Tinct. Nucis Vomicæ.	Cc.	5
$\frac{3}{2}$ “	Tinct. Capsici. $\ddot{a}\bar{a}$ fl. $\frac{3}{2}$	“	5
	Mist. Rhei et Sodaæ q. s. ad fl. $\frac{3}{4}$	“	80

in 1 5 Dose: 1 fluidrachm —(Bellevue Dispensary.)—Dr. W. H. Studdiford.

73. Mistura Chloroformi Hydrocyanica.

About

2 m	Acidi Hydrocyanici Diluti. fl. $\frac{3}{1}$	Cc.	2.5
15 “	Spir. Chloroformi. fl. $\frac{3}{1}$	“	20.0
	Syr. Pruni Virginianæ. q. s. ad fl. $\frac{3}{4}$	“	80.0

in 1 5 Dose: 1 fluidrachm.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)—Dr. J. J. Quigley.

74. Mistura Cinchonidinae.

About

2 gr.	Cinchonidinae Sulphatis. fl. $\frac{3}{1}$	Gm.	2
	Syrupi. q. s. ad fl. $\frac{3}{4}$	Cc.	60

in 1 5 Dose: 1 fluidrachm.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)

75. Mistura Codeinae Hydrocyanica.

About

$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	Codeinae.....	gr. 4	Gm.	0.26
2 m	Ac. Phosphorici Diluti.....		Cc.	4.00
	Ac. Hydrocyanici Diluti.....	$\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\alpha}$ fl. 3 1	"	4.00
	Syr. Tolutani.....	fl. 3 2	"	60.00
	Aquae.....	q. s. ad fl. 3 4	"	120.00

in 1 3 Dose: 1 fluidrachm.

76. Mistura Colchici.

Gout Mixture.

15 m	Vini Colchici Seminis.....	fl. 3 4	Cc.	15
15 gr.	Magnesii Carbonatis.....		Gm.	15
15 "	Magnesii Sulphatis.....	$\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\alpha}$ 3 2	"	15
30 m	Spir. Aetheris Nitrosi.....	fl. 3 1	Cc.	30
	Aquae.....	q. s. ad fl. 3 8	"	240

in $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ fluidounce.

77. Mistura Copaibae Composita.

Lafayette Mixture.

$\frac{7}{2}$ m	Copaibae.....	fl. 3 4	Cc.	125
	Tinct. Quillajae.....	fl. 3 1	"	4
	Tinct. Lavandulae Co.....		"	125
$\frac{7}{2}$ m	Spir. Aetheris Nitrosi.....	$\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\alpha}$ fl. 3 4	"	125
	Mucilaginis Chondri (N.F.).....	fl. 3 11	"	340
	Syrupi.....	q. s. ad fl. 3 32	"	1000

in 1 3 Dose: 1 fluidrachm.—Mix the Copaiba with the Tinct. of Quillaja thoroughly, then add the Mucilage and shake until the Copaiba is emulsionised. Next add the Syrup in portions, shaking after each addition, and lastly, in the same manner, the remaining ingredients.

NOTE.—This preparation is identical in the proportions of its chief ingredients with that of the National Formulary.

78. Mistura Creosoti Composita (Mc Alpin.)

About

2 m	Creosoti.....	fl.	5	1	Ce.	4
4 "	Tinct. Nucis Vomicae	fl.	3	2	"	8
4½ gr.	Ammonii Carbonatis.....	gr.	140		Gm.	10
	Mucilaginis Acaciae.....	fl.	3	1	Ce.	30
	Syr. Tolutani.....q. s. ad fl.	fl.	3	4	"	120

in 1 5 Dose: 1 fluidrachm. (Dr. D. H. Mc Alpin.)

79. Mistura Creosoti et Hypophosphitum.

About

2 m	Creosoti.....	fl.	3	1	Ce.	2.5
3½ "	Tinct. Nucis Vomicae.....	fl.	5	2	"	5.0
	Mucilaginis Acaciae	fl.	3	1	"	20.0
	Syr. Hypophosphitum.....q. s. ad fl.	fl.	3	4	"	80.0

in 1 5 Dose: 1 fluidrachm.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)—Dr. W. R. Hoag.

80. Mistura Cretae "O.D.P."

Chalk Mixture, Modified.

About

4 gr.	Cretae Praeparatae	fl.	5	2	Gm.	6
	Mucilaginis Acaciae Recentis.....	fl.	3	4	Ce.	15
	Syrupi.....	fl.	3	1	"	25
	Aquae Cinnamomi.....	fl.	3	2	"	50
	Aquae.....q. s. ad fl.	fl.	3	4	"	100

in 1 5 Dose: 1 fluidrachm for children.—Dispense with a "shake" label.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)

81. Mistura Cubebae.

About

2 m	Ext. Cubebae Fl.....	fl.	5	1	Ce.	4
	Ext. Aarantii Amari Fl.....	fl.	3	1	"	4
	Syrupi.....q. s. ad fl.	fl.	3	4	"	120

in 1 3 Dose: 1 fluidrachm.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)—Dr. H. R. Purdy.

82. Mistura Diuretica (Alexander.)

20 gr.	Potassii Citratis.....	ʒ 1	Gm. 25
20 ℥	Tinct. Hyoscyami.....	fl. ʒ 1	Cc. 25
	Aquaee.....	q. s. ad fl. ʒ 3	" 70
in 1 3	Dose : 1 fluidrachm.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)—Dr. S. Alexander.		

83. Mistura Diuretica Alkalina,

About

5 gr.	Potassii Acetatis.....	ʒ 1	Gm. 20
5 "	Potassii Citratis.....	ʒ 1	" 20
5 "	Potassii Bicarbonatis.....	ʒ 5	" 20
	Aquaee	q. s. ad fl. ʒ 8	Cc. 240
in 1 3	Dose: 1 fluidrachm.		

84. Mistura Diuretica cum Tritico.

"A.B.C, Diuretic with Triticum,"

About

4 gr.	Potassii Acetatis.....	ʒ 1	Gm. 8
4 "	Potassii Bicarbonatis.....	ʒ 1	" 8
4 "	Potassii Citratis.....	ʒ 2	" 8
7½ ℥	Ext. Triticci Fl.....	fl. ʒ 4	Cc. 15
	Aquaee	q. s. ad fl. ʒ 4	" 120
in 1 5	Dose: 1 fluidrachm.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)		

85. Mistura Diuretica (Guiteras.)

"A.B.C. Diuretic."

7½ gr.	Potassii Acetatis.....	ʒ 1	Gm. 8
7½ "	Potassii Bicarbonatis.....	ʒ 1	" 8
7½ "	Potassii Citratis.....	ʒ 2	" 8
	Aquaee	q. s. ad fl. ʒ 8	Cc. 240
in ½ ʒ	Dose : ½ fluidounce. (Dr. R. Guiteras.)		

86. Mistura Diuretica (Taylor.)

Taylor's Diuretic.

About

11 gr.	Potassii Bicarbonatis.....	3 6	Gm. 20
15 ℥	Tinct. Hyoscyami.....	fl. 3 1	Cc. 25
	Aquaæ	q. s. ad fl. 3 4	" 100

in 1 3 Dose: 1 fluidrachm. (*Dr. Robert W. Taylor.*)

87. Mistura Ergotae Composita.

About

7½ ℥	Ext. Ergotae Fl.....	fl. 3 4	Cc. 15.0
¾ "	Ext. Ipecacuanhae Fl	℥ 24	" 1.5
11 "	Tinct. Krameriae.....	fl. 3 6	" 25.0
	Syr. Sarsaparillæ Co.....	q. s. ad fl. 3 4	" 120.0

in 1 3 Dose: 1 fluidrachm.—(*Bellevue Dispensary.*) —*Dr. E. H. Griffin.*

88. Mistura Erythroxyli Tonica.

Coca Tonic.

40 ℥	Ext. Erythroxyli Fl.....		
40 "	Tinct. Cinchonæ Co.....		
40 "	Tinct. Gentianæ Co.....	āā vol. aequal.	
in 2 3	Dose: 2 fluidrachms.—(<i>City Hospital.</i>)		

89. Mistura Expectorans Specialis.

Special Cough Mixture.

About

1/6 gr.	Morphinae Sulphatis.....	gr. 2	Gm. 0.13
4 "	Ammonii Chloridi.....	3 2	" 8.0
4 ℥	Spir. Chloroformi.....	fl. 3 2	Cc. 8.0
30 "	Syr. Pruni Virginianæ.....	fl. 3 2	" 60.0
	Mist. Glycyrrhizæ Co.....	q. s. ad fl. 3 4	" 120.0

in 1 5 Dose: 1 fluidrachm.—(*Almshouse.*)

90. Mistura Expectorans pro Infantibus.

Child's Expectorant Mixture.

20	M	Syr. Senegae.....				
20	"	Syr. Pruni Virginianae.....				
20	"	Syr. Acaciae.....		āā vol. aequal.		
in 1	3	Dose: 1 fluidrachm.	—(Bellevue Dispensary.)—Dr.			
		T. H. Holgate:				

91. Mistura Expectorans pro Struma.

About

1½	gr.	Ammonii Chloridi.....	gr. 45	Gm. 2
1½	M	Syr. Ferri Iodidi.....	M 45	Cc. 2
15	"	Syr. Senegae.....		" 20
15	"	Syr. Pruni Virginianae.....		" 20
15	"	Syr. Acaciae.....	āā fl. 3 1	" 20
45	"	Olei Morrhuae.....	q. s. ad fl. 3 6	" 120

in 1½ 3 Dose: 1½ fluidrachms every 4 hours for a child of four years, in bronchitis with struma.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)—Dr. T. H. Holgate.

92. Mistura Expectorans (Stokes.)

Stokes' Expectorant.

About

1	gr.	Ammonii Carbonatis.....	gr. 32	Gm. 3
2	M	Ext. Senegae Fl.....		Cc. 5
2	"	Ext. Scillae Fl.....	āā fl. 3 1	" 5
11	"	Tinct. Opii Camphoratae.....	fl. 3 6	" 30
		Aquae.....	fl. 3 4	" 20
		Syr. Tolutani.....	q. s. ad fl. 3 4	" 160

in 1 3 Dose: 1 fluidrachm.

93. Mistura Ferri Citro-Salicylici.

About

$\frac{3}{4}$ gr.	Acidi Salicylici.....	Gm.	8
$\frac{3}{4}$ " "	Potassii Citratis.....	"	8
$\frac{3}{4}$ m	Tinct. Ferri Chloridi.....	Cc.	8
$\frac{3}{4}$ "	Glycerini.....	"	8
	Olei Gaultheriae.....	gutt. 5	5 drops
	Aquae.....	fl. 3 4	Cc. 15
45 m	Liquoris Ammonii Acetatis ..q. s. ad fl. 3 4	"	120

in 1 5 *Dose:* 1 fluidrachm.—Dissolve the Potassium Citrate in the Water, and add the Tincture of Ferric Chloride, Oil of Gaultheria and Glycerin. Dissolve the Salicylic Acid in the Solution of Ammonium Acetate, mix both solutions, and add enough Solution of Ammonium Acetate to complete the volume.—(*Bellevue Dispensary.*)
Dr. H. R. Purdy.

94. Mistura Ferri et Cinchonidinae.

About

$\frac{3}{4}$ m	Tinct. Ferri Chloridi.....	fl. 3 2	Cc. 7.5
2 gr.	Cinchonidinae Sulphatis.....	gr. 60	Gm. 4.0
	Aquae	q. s. ad fl. 3 4	Cc. 120.0

in 1 5 *Dose:* 1 fluidrachm.—(*Bellevue Dispensary.*)

95. Mistura Ferri Phosphorica.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m	Tinct. Ferri Chloridi.....		
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Acidi Phosphorici Diluti.....		
	Syrupi		
	Aquae	ññ. vol.aequal.	

in 1 5 *Dose:* 1 fluidrachm.—(*Bellevue Dispensary.*)—*Dr. B. Symonds.*

96. Mistura Ferri (Smith.)

$\frac{1}{2}$ m	Tinet. Ferri Chloridi.....	fl. 3 4	Ce. 8
	Glycerini.....	q. s. ad fl. 3 4	" 65

in 1 5 *Dose:* 1 fluidrachm.—(*Bellevue Dispensary.*)—*Dr. J. Lewis Smith.*

97. Mistura Gentianae Alkalina.

8 gr.	Sodii Bicarbonatis.....	ʒ 2	Gm.	8.0
1½ ℥	Acidi Hydrocyanici Diluti.....	ℳ 24	Cc.	1.5
	Infusi Gentianae Co. (N.F.) .q. s. ad fl.	ʒ 8	"	240.0
in ½ ʒ	Dose : ½ to 1 fluidounce.—In gastric intolerance of phthisis.			

98. Mistura Glycyrrhizae Composita.

Brown Mixture, Modified.

About

6 ℥	Ext. Glycyrrhizae Fl.....	fl. ʒ 10	Cc.	100
Aqua Ammoniae.....	fl. ʒ 2	"		20
1½ " Spir. Aetheris Nitrosi.....	fl. ʒ 3	"		30
3½ " Vini Antimonii.....	fl. ʒ 6	"		60
Glycerini	fl. ʒ 10	"		100
7½ " Tinct. Opii Camphoratae.....	fl. ʒ 12	"		120
Syrupi.....	q. s. ad fl. ʒ 100	"		1000
in 1 ʒ	Dose : 1 to 4 fluidrachms.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)			

99. Mistura Hydrargyri Fortior.

$\frac{1}{16}$ gr.	Hydrargyri Chloridi Corrosivi.....	gr. 2	Gm.	0.13
30 "	Potassii Iodidi.....	ʒ 2	"	60.00
	Infusi Gentianae.....	q. s. ad fl.	ℳ 4 Cc.	120.00
in 1 ʒ	Dose : 1 fluidrachm.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)—Dr L. Putzel.			

100. Mistura Hydrocyanica.

About

2 ℥	Acidi Hydrocyanici Diluti.....	ℳ 30	Cc.	3.0
$\frac{1}{16}$ gr.	Morphinae Sulphatis.....	gr. 1	Gm.	0.1
	Syr. Tolutani.....	fl. ʒ 1	Cc.	50.0
	Aqua.....	q. s. ad fl. ʒ 2	"	95.0
in 1 ʒ	Dose : 1 fluidrachm.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)			

101. Mistura Hypophosphitum.

About

4 ℥	Liq. Sodii Arsenatis.....	fl. 3 2	Cc.	8
	Syr. Hypophosphitum Co. (N.F.)	[q. s. ad fl. 3 4]	"	120
in 1 3	Dose : 1 fluidrachm in water, after meals.—(Dr. J. Blake White.)			

102. Mistura Iodata.

7½ gr.	Potassii Iodidi.....	3 2	Gm.	10
15 ℥	Syr. Ferri Iodidi.....	fl. 3 4	Cc.	20
	Tinet. Calumbae.....	q. s. ad fl. 3 2	"	75
in 1 3	Dose : 1 fluidrachm.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)			

103. Mistura Nervina.

Hammond's Mixture. Vance's Mixture.

1 gr.	Strychninae Sulphatis.....	gr. 1	Gm.	0.06
1 ½ " "	Ferri Phosphatis.....	.	"	8.00
1 ¼ " "	Quininæ Sulphatis.....	āā	3 2	8.00
	Acidi Phosphorici Diluti.....	fl. 3 4	Cc.	120.00
	Syr. Zingiberis.....	q. s. ad fl. 3 8	"	250.00
in 1 3	Dose : 1 fluidrachm.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)			

104. Mistura Nigra.

2 gr.	Ferri et Ammonii Citratis.....	gr. 64	Gm.	2.5
	Tinet. Cinchonae Co.....	fl. 3 4	Cc.	70.0
in 1 3	Dose : 1 fluidrachm.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)			

105. Mistura Olei Lini.

About

18 ℥	Olei Lini.....	fl. 3	9½	Ce. 300
	Olei Gaultheriae.....		"	5
	Olei Cinnamomi.....	āā	30	" 5
½ ℥	Acidi Hydrocyanici Diluti.....	30	"	5
	Glycerini.....	30	190	" 15
	Syrupi.....	fl. 3	6½	" 200
	Mucilaginis Chondri(<i>N. F.</i>)...q. s. ad fl. 3	32	"	1000

in 1 3

Dose: 1 to 4 fluidrachms.

106. Mistura Olei Morrhuæ (Altshul.)

About

2 ℥	Creosoti.....	fl. 3	1	Ce. 2
15 "	Syr. Ferri Iodidi.....	fl. 3	1	" 15
	Olei Morrhuæ.....	q. s. ad fl. 3	4	" 65

in 1 3

Dose: 1 fluidrachm.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)—Dr. H. Altshul.

107. Mistura Olei Morrhuæ cum Calce.

Lime Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil.

½ 3

Olei Morrhuæ.....	fl. 3	8	Ce. 250
Liquoris Calcis.....	fl. 3	4	" 120
Tr. Quillajae.....	fl. 3	½	" 15
Glycerini.....	fl. 3	1	" 30
Olei Gaultheriae.....			drops 15
Olei Sassafras.....			" 15
Olei Anisi.....	āā	gutt. 15	" 15
Mucilaginis Acaciae.....	q. s. ad fl. 3	16	Ce. 500

in 1 3

Dose: 1 to 4 fluidrachms.

108. Mistura Olei Ricini.

15 ℥

Olei Ricini.....			
15 "	Tinct. Opii Camphoratae.....		
15 "	Syr. Ipecacuanhae.....		
	Mucilaginis Acaciae.....	āā	vol. aequal.

in 1 3

Dose: 1 fluidrachm.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)—Dr. J. E. Winters.

109. Mistura Pepsini.

1 gr.	Pepsini Puri.....	gr.	32	Gm.	2
	Acidi Hydrochlorici Diluti.....	m	30	Ce.	2
4 gr.	Bismuthi Subnitratis.....	gr.	128	Gm.	8
	Syrupi.....	fl.	3	Ce.	15
	Aquae.....	q. s. ad fl.	3	"	120

in 1 5 *Dose:* 1 fluidrachm before each feeding. For a child of one year, affected with vomiting and indigestion.
(Dr. J. Lewis Smith.)

NOTE.—Dispense with a "shake" label. In place of the pepsin, an equivalent quantity of Glycerite of Pepsin, or Glycerinum Pepticum of corresponding strength may be employed, and the quantity of water reduced in proportion.

110. Mistura Pertussis ("Children.")

3½ gr.	Sodii Bromidi.....	Gm.	8		
3½ "	Ferri et Quininae Citratis.....	"	8		
20 m	Syr. Senegae.....	Cc.	40		
20 "	Syr. Pruni Virginianae.....	"	40		
	Syr. Acaciae.....	q. s. ad fl.	3	"	120

in 1 5 *Dose:* 1 fluidrachm for a child of 4 years.—*(Bellevue Dispensary.)—Dr. T. H. Holgate.*

111. Mistura Phosphorica.

About

2 m	Tinct. Ferri Chloridi.....	Ce.	4		
2 "	Acidi Phosphorici Diluti.....	"	4		
	Syrupi.....	"	30		
	Spir. Limonis.....	"	5		
	Aquae.....	q. s. ad fl.	3	"	125

in 1 5 *Dose:* 1 fluidrachm.—*(Bellevue Dispensary.)—Dr. L. Carr.*

112. Mistura Potassii Bromidi et Strychninae.

15 gr.	Potassii Bromidi.....	3 1	Gm.	30.00	
7½ "	Strychninae Sulphatis.....	gr. ½	"	0.03	
	Aquae.....	q. s. ad fl.	3	"	110.00

in 1 5 *Dose:* 1 fluidrachm.—*(Bellevue Dispensary.)—Dr. C. G. Campbell.*

113. Mistura Potassii Chloratis.

About

2 gr.	Potassii Chloratis.....	Gm.	4
2 "	Ammonii Chloridi.....	"	4
30 ℥	Ext. Glycyrrhizae Fl.....	Ce.	60
	Aquae.....	q. s. ad fl.	3 4 " 120

in 1 3 Dose: 1 fluidrachm.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)—Dr. H. W. Wheelock.

114. Mistura Potassii Citratis.

7½ gr.	Potassii Citratis.....	Gm.	15
7½ ℥	Spir. Aetheris Nitrosi.....	Ce.	15
	Syrupi.....	q. s. ad fl.	3 4 " 120

in 1 5 Dose: 1 fluidrachm.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)—Dr. J. S. Ferguson.

115. Mistura Potassii Iodidi et Hoffmanni Composita.

About

5½ gr.	Potassii Iodidi.....	Gm.	12
2 ℥	Tinct. Tolutanae.....	Ce.	4
2 "	Ext. Pruni Virginianae Fl.....	"	4
	Syrupi.....	fl.	3 1 " 30
30 ℥	Spir. Aetheris Co.....	fl.	3 2 " 60
	Aquae.....	q. s. ad fl.	3 4 " 120

in 1 3 Dose: 1 fluidrachm.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)—Dr. E. G. Janeway.

116. Mistura pro Anaemia.

5 gr.	Ammonii Chloridi.....	Gm.	10
10 ℥	Tinct. Ferri Chloridi.....	Ce.	20
	Glycerini.....	fl.	3 1 " 40
	Aquae.....	q. s. ad fl.	3 3 " 120

in 1 3 Dose: 1 fluidrachm.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)—Dr. W. H. Katzenbach.

117. Mistura pro Asthmate.

Asthma Mixture.

30	M	Liq. Morphinae Sulphatis "U. S."						
30	"	Spir. Aetheris Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
in 1	5	Dose:	1 fluidrachm.—	(Bellerue Dispensary.)				

118. Mistura pro Bronchitide.

Bronchitis Mixture.

About

$\frac{1}{2}$	M	Ext. Ipecacuanhae Fl.	.....		Ce.	2		
$\frac{1}{2}$	"	Ext. Belladonnae Rad. Fl.	.....	$\tilde{a}\tilde{a}$	M	15	"	2
$\frac{1}{2}$	"	Tinet. Opii	.....	.....	M	110	"	15
$\frac{1}{2}$	gr	Quininæ Sulphatis	.....	.....	gr.	15	Gm.	2
		Ac. Sulphurici Dil.	.....	.....	q. s.	.....	q. s.	
		Syr. Sarsparillæ Co.	.....	.....	fl.	3	6	Ce. 350
		Aquaæ	.....	.....	q. s. ad fl.	3	16	" 1000

in 1 5 Dose: 1 fluidrachm.—(Almshouse.)

119. Mistura pro Bronchitide (Thomson.)

Thomson's Bronchitis Mixture.

About

$\frac{3}{2}$	gr.	Morphinæ Sulphatis	.....	gr.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Gm.	0.1	
$\frac{2}{2}$	"	Chloralis	.....	gr.	90	"	6.0	
		Mist. Olei Lini (Thomson)	.....	fl.	3	6	Ce. 180.0	

in 1 5 Dose: 1 fluidrachm.—(Dr. W. H. Thomson.)

120. Mistura pro Cystitide (Polk.)

15	gr.	Potassii Acetatis	.....	fl.	3	1	Gm.	30
$\frac{3}{2}$	M	Liquoris Potassae	.....	fl.	5	2	Ce.	8
$\frac{7}{2}$	"	Tinet. Hyoscyami	.....	fl.	3	4	"	15
		Mucilaginis Acaciae	.....	fl.	3	1	"	30
		Aquaæ	.....	q. s. ad fl.	3	4	"	120

in 1 5 Dose: 1 fluidrachm.—(Dr. W. M. Polk.)

121. Mistura pro Delirio.

“D. T. Mixture”.

30 gr.	Potassii Bromidi	ʒ 1	Gm. 26
15 “	Chloralis.....	ʒ 4	“ 13
30 ℥	Tr. Digitalis.....	Cc. 25	
30 “	Tr. Capsici.....	“ 25	
30 “	Tr. Zingiberis.....	“ 25	
30 “	Spir. Ammoniae Aromatici.....	“ 25	
	Syr. Aurantii.....	ʒ 1	“ 25
	Aquaæ	q. s. ad fl. ʒ 8	“ 200

in $\frac{1}{2}$ ʒ Dose : $\frac{1}{2}$ fluidounce.

NOTE.—For patients in the Out Door Dispensary, the amount of Tr. Capsici is reduced one-half.

122. Mistura pro Diarrhoea Infantum II.

Child's Diarrhoea Mixture II.

About

4 gr.	Bismuthi Subnitratis.....	ʒ 2	Gm. 8
4 ℥	Tinct. Opii Camphoratae.....	fl. ʒ 2	Cc. 8
	Mistura Cretæ.....	q. s. ad fl. ʒ 4	“ 120

in 1 ʒ Dose : 1 fluidrachm. —(Bellevue Dispensary.)—Dr. A. Brothers.

123. Mistura pro Diarrhoea (Squibb.)

6 ℥	Tinct. Opii.....	CC. 30	
6 “	Tinet. Capsici.....	“ 30	
6 “	Spir. Camphorae.....	“ 30	
2½ “	Chloroformi.....	fl. ʒ 3	“ 10
	Alcoholis.....	q. s. ad fl. ʒ 5	“ 150

in $\frac{1}{2}$ ʒ Dose : 20 to 30 minims.

Caution: This mixture was originally introduced, and is still sold under the name “Compound Tincture of Opium.” Since the latinized name of this preparation, abbreviated to *Tinct. Opii Comp.* (or *Co.*), and the latin title of paregoric (*Tinct. Opii Camph.*) are liable to be confounded, and since some of the older practitioners still continue to call paregoric *Tinct. Opii Co.*, it should be made a rule *never* to dispense the above preparation, when prescribed by its latin title, unless it is absolutely certain that it is intended.

I 24. Mistura pro Diphtheria.

Jacobi's Special.

5 gr.	Potassii Chloratis.....	gr. 80	Gm. 5
10 ℥	Tinct. Ferri Chloridi.....	℥ 160	Cc. 10
	Glycerini.....	fl. ʒ 2	" 60
	Aquaee.....	q. s. ad fl. ʒ 8	" 240

in $\frac{1}{2}$ ʒ Use as a gargle, and also internally in doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid-ounce.

I 25. Mistura pro Dysenteria.

Dysentery Mixture.

About

10 ℥	Tinct. Opii Camphoratae.....	fl. ʒ 5½	Cc. 20
6½ "	Tinct. Rhei Aromaticae.....	fl. ʒ 3½	" 13
	Misturæ Cretæ.....	q. s. ad fl. ʒ 4	" 115

in 1 ʒ Dose: 1 fluidrachm.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)—Dr. J. S. Ferguson.

I 26. Mistura pro Emphysema.

Emphysema Mixture.

About

$1\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	Potassii Iodidi.....	gr. 40	Gm. 2.5
$\frac{1}{8}\frac{1}{4}$ "	Morphinae Sulphatis.....	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	" 0.03
$1\frac{1}{4}$ ℥	Tinct. Belladonnae.....	℥ 40	Cc. 2.5
11 "	Spir. Aetheris Co.....	fl. ʒ 6	" 25.0
	Aquaee.....	q. s. ad fl. ʒ 4	" 120.0

in 1 ʒ Dose : 1 fluidrachm.—(Almshouse.)

127. *Mistura pro Epilepsia.*

Brown-Sequard's Epilepsy Mixture.

About

$1\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	Ammonii Carbonatis.....	gr.	60	Gm.	4
$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	Ammonii Iodidi.....	"	6	"	6
$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	Potassii Iodidi.....	$\ddot{\text{a}}\ddot{\text{a}}$ gr.	90	"	6
$3\frac{3}{4}$ "	Ammonii Bromidi.....			"	12
$3\frac{3}{4}$ "	Potassii Bromidi.....			"	12
$3\frac{3}{4}$ "	Sodii Bromidi.....	$\ddot{\text{a}}\ddot{\text{a}}$ gr.	180	"	12
15 m	Tinet. Calumbae.....	fl.	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Ce.	45
	Aquaee.....q. s. ad fl.		3	"	240

in $1\frac{1}{2}$ 5 | *Dose:* $1\frac{1}{2}$ fluidrachms before meals, and 3 fluidrachms at bed-time.

128. *Mistura pro Gonorrhœa.*

About

4.7 m	Copaibæ	fl.	$5\frac{2}{3}$	Ce.	10
4.7 gr.	Salolis.....			Gm.	10
4.7 "	Pepsini Puri.....	$\ddot{\text{a}}\ddot{\text{a}}$	$5\frac{2}{3}$	"	10
	Mucilaginis Acaciae.....	fl.	3	Ce.	30
	Syr. Sarsaparillæ Co.....	q. s. ad fl.	3	"	120

in $1\frac{1}{3}$ 5 | *Dose:* 1 fluidrachm.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)—(Dr. W. Ayres.

129. *Mistura pro Gonorrhœa II.*

About

$7\frac{1}{2}$ m	Copaibæ.....	fl.	3	Ce.	12
5 gr.	Potassii Cîtratis.....		2	Gm.	8
$2\frac{1}{2}$ m	Ext. Hyoscyami Fl.....	fl.	1	Ce.	4
	Syrupi Acaciae.....	fl.	$3\frac{1}{2}$	"	45
	Aquaee Menthae Piperitae.....	q. s. ad fl.	3	"	90

in $1\frac{1}{3}$ 5 | *Dose:* 1 fluidrachm.

130. Mistura pro Incontinentia.

Incontinence Mixture.

About

1 gr.	Sodii Benzoatis.....	Gm. 2
1 "	Sodii Salicylatis.....	" 2
$\frac{1}{2}$ ℥	Tinct. Belladonnae.....	℥ 15 Ce. 1
	Aquaæ q. s. ad fl. 3 4	" 125

in 1 3 *Dose:* 1 fluidrachm, 4 or 5 times a day. For incontinence of urine in children.

NOTE.—The quantity of Sodium Salicylate may be increased, if required, to double the quantity.—(*Bellevue Dispensary.*)—*Dr. J. Blake White.*

131. Mistura pro Gutta.

Antigout Mixture.

About

1 gr.	Ext. Colchici Radicis Acet.....	gr. 30	Gm. 2
	Glycerini	fl. 3 1	Cc. 30
	Tinct. Gentianæ Co.....	q. s. ad fl. 3 4	" 120

in 1 3 *Dose:* 1 fluidrachm.—(*Bellevue Dispensary.*)—*Dr. F. Hollister.*

132. Mistura pro Pertussi.

Whooping Cough Mixture.

About

2 gr.	Antipyrinae.....	3 2	Gm. 8
2 ℥	Ext. Glycyrrhizae Fl.....	fl. 3 2	Cc. 8
	Syrupi.....	fl. 3 4	" 120
	Aquaæ q. s. ad fl. 3 8		" 240

in 1 3 *Dose:* 1 fluidrachm three times daily, for children from 3 to 7 years of age.—(*Infants' Hospital.*)

133. Mistura pro Tonsillitide Infantum.

Tonsillitis Mixture, "Children."

About

2 ℥	Tinct. Ferri Chloridi.....	fl. 3	1	Cc.	3
	Glycerini.....	fl. 3	2	"	50
	Aquaee.....	q. s. ad fl.	3 4	"	100

in 1 3 Dose: 1 fluidrachm.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)—Dr. J. S. Ferguson.

134. Mistura pro Tussi.

About

4 ℥	Tinct. Nucis Vomicae.....	fl. 3	2	Cc.	10
6 "	Vini Ipecacuanhae.....	fl. 3	3	"	15
25 "	Syr. Senegae.....			"	60
25 "	Syr. Sarsaparillae Co.....	āā fl.	3 1½	"	60

in 1 3 Dose: 1 fluidrachm for children.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)—Dr. W. P. Ackerman.

135. Mistura pro Tussi Infantum.

Child's Cough Mixture.

About

7½ ℥	Liq. Ammonii Acetatis.....	fl. 5	4	Cc.	8
3½ "	Spir. Aetheris Nitrosi.....	fl. 3	1½	"	3
3½ "	Syr. Ipecacuanhae.....	fl. 3	1½	"	3
2 "	Syr. Senegae.....	fl. 3	1	"	2
	Syr. Limonis.....	q. s. ad fl.	3 4	"	65

in 1 3 Dose: 1 fluidrachm.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)—Dr. A. Agramonte.

136. Mistura pro Tussi Phthisicorum.

Phthisis Cough Mixture.

About

1/8 gr.	Morphinae Sulphatis.....	gr. 2	Gm.	0.13
1 ℥	Acidi Hydrocyanici Diluti.....	ℳ 30	Cc.	2.00
1½ "	Chloroformi.....	ℳ 40	"	2.50
	Syr. Tolutani	q. s. ad fl.	3 4	" 120.00

in 1 3 Dose: 1 fluidrachm.

137. *Mistura pro Tussi, Thomson.*

Thomson's Cough Mixture.

About

$\frac{5}{6}$ gr.	Chloralis.....	gr. 160	Gm. 15
$1\frac{1}{4}$ ℥	Tinet. Opii Camphoratae.....		Cc. 20
$1\frac{1}{4}$ " "	Tinet. Lobeliae.....	$\ddot{a}\ddot{a}$ fl. 3	$\frac{1}{2}$ " 20
$2\frac{1}{2}$ " "	Tinet. Sanguinariae.....	fl. 3	1 " 40
$\frac{1}{3}$ " "	Chloroformi.....		" 5
	Spir. Gaultheriae.....	$\ddot{a}\ddot{a}$ fl. 3	1 " 5
	Syr. Sarsaparillae Co.....	fl. 3	11 " 450
	Aquaæ.....	q. s. ad fl. 3	24 " 1000

in 1 3 Dose: 1 to 4 fluidrachms.—(Dr. W. H. Thomson.)

138. *Mistura Rhei et Calcis.*

10 ℥	Syr. Rhei Aromatici.....		Cc. 10
10 " "	Tinct. Opii Camphoratae.....	$\ddot{a}\ddot{a}$ fl. 3	4 " 10
40 " "	Liquoris Calcis.....	fl. 3	2 " 40
in 1 3	Dose: 1 fluidrachm. For children, in diarrhoea.— (Bellevue Dispensary.)—Dr. W. H. Ackerman.		

139. *Mistura Rhei et Sodaæ II.*

About

2 gr.	Sodii Bicarbonatis.....	gr. 60	Gm. 4
2 ℥	Ext. Rhei Fl.....		Cc. 4
2 " "	Spir. Menthae Piperitae.....	$\ddot{a}\ddot{a}$ fl. 5	1 " 4
	Aquaæ.....	q. s. ad fl. 3	4 " 120
in 1 3	Dose: 1 fluidrachm.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)		

140. *Mistura Salolis et Capaibae Composita.*

$3\frac{3}{4}$ gr.	Salolis.....	3 2	Gm. 5
$11\frac{1}{4}$ ℥	Copaibæ.....	fl. 3 6	Cc. 15
$1\frac{1}{4}$ " "	Potassii Citratis.....	5 6	" 15
$3\frac{3}{4}$ " "	Ext. Hyoscyami Fl.....	fl. 5 2	" 5
	Mucilaginis Acaciae.....		" 10
	Syrupi.....	$\ddot{a}\ddot{a}$ fl. 3 4	" 10
	Spir. Menthae Piperitæ.....	q. s. ad fl. 3 4	" 80
in 1 3	Dose: 1 fluidrachm.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)—Dr. W. Ayres.		

156. Mistura Tonica (McAlpin.)

Cardiac Tonic.

5 \mathfrak{m}	Tinct. Digitalis.....	Ce. 10
5 "	Tinct. Belladonnae.....	" 10
5 "	Tinct. Ferri Chloridi..... $\ddot{a}\ddot{a} \mathfrak{m}$ 160	" 10
30 "	Tinct. Gentianae Co..... fl. 3 2	" 60
	Syr. Limonis..... q. s. ad fl. 3 4	" 120

in 1 5 Dose : 1 fluidrachm. (Dr. D. H. McAlpin.)

157. Mistura Tonica (McCann.)

McCann's Tonic.

2½ gr.	Ferri et Quininæ Citratis.....	5 1	Gm. 5
	Aquaæ.....		Ce. 10
5 \mathfrak{m}	Tinct. Nucis Vomicae..... $\ddot{a}\ddot{a}$ fl. 5 2	" 10	
	Syr. Hypophosphitum..... q. s. ad fl. 3 3	" 110	

in 1 5 Dose : 1 fluidrachm before meals. (Dr. B. H. McCann.)

158. Mistura Tonica pro Infantibus.

Child's Tonic.

About

7.5 gr.	Ferri et Ammonii Citratis.....	5 1	Gm. 30
1 \mathfrak{m}	Tr. Nucis Vomicae.....		Ce. 4
1 "	Liq. Potassii Arsenitis..... $\ddot{a}\ddot{a}$ fl. 5 1	" 4	
7.5 "	Tr. Calumbæ..... fl. 3 1	" 30	
	Syr. Limonis..... fl. 3 2	" 60	
	Aquaæ..... q. s. ad fl. 3 8	" 250	

in 1 5 Dose : 1 fluidrachm.

159. Mistura Tonica (Symonds.)

Ginger Tonic.

7½ \mathfrak{m}	Tinct. Zingiberis.....	Ce. 15
7½ "	Tinct. Capsici..... $\ddot{a}\ddot{a}$ fl. 3 4	" 15
45 "	Tinct. Gentianæ Co..... q. s. ad fl. 3 4	" 120

in 1 5 Dose : 1 fluidrachm. (Dr. B. Symonds.)

160. Mistura Tonica (Thomson.)

Thomson's Tonic.

About

$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	Ammonii Carbonatis.....	Gm.	1
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Ferri et Ammonii Citratis.....	"	1
15 ℥	Tinct. Gentianae Co.....	Cc.	30
15 "	Tinct. Quassiae.....	"	30
	Syrupi	fl. 3	6
	Aquaee.....	q. s. ad fl. 3	4

in 1 5 Dose: 1 fluidrachm.—(Almshouse.)

161. Pilulae Acetanilidi Compositae.

Migraine Compound.

In 100 Pills.

2 gr.	Acetanilidi	gr. 200	Gm. 13.0
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Camphorae Monobromatae.....	gr. 50	" 3.2
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Caffeinae Citratis.....	gr. 50	" 3.2

in 1 pill Dose: 1 to 5 pills.

162. Pilulae Aconitinae.

Note.—Owing to the great difference in potency which exists among the various aconitines of the market, it is necessary for the prescriber to designate the kind or brand of aconitine he wants dispensed, and the exact quantity thereof. The most potent is the crystallized alkaloid aconitine, also known as Duquesnel's aconitine, the dose of which ought, as a rule, never to exceed $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.0003 Gm.). In prescribing, it is best to write: "Aconitinae, cryst., Duquesnel," so that the dispenser may know exactly what is meant. Aconitine pills should never be dispensed, unless the exact quantity represented by each pill is mentioned in the prescription.

149. Mistura Taenicida.

$\frac{1}{2}$ 3	Oleoresinae Aspidii.....	fl. 3	1	Cc. 4
10 drops	Olei Terebinthinae Rect.....	gutt.	20	drops 20
$7\frac{1}{2}$ "	Chloroformi.....	"	15	" 15
	Mucilaginis Acaciae.....	q. s. ad fl.	3 1	Cc. 30

in $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 *Dose:* $\frac{1}{2}$ fluidounce at night; the other dose in the morning. Mix thoroughly before removing a dose.

—(*Bellevue Dispensary.*)

Note:—Oleoresin of Male Fern deposits, on standing, a precipitate, chiefly consisting of filicic acid, its active constituent. This must always be thoroughly incorporated with the liquid portion before the oleoresin is dispensed.

150. Mistura Terebeni.

15 M	Terebeni	fl. 3	6	Cc. 25
	Spir. Menthae Piperitae.....	fl. 3	4	" 15
	Acaciae Pulv.....	gr.	160	Gm. 12
	Syrupi.....	fl. 3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cc. 50
	Aquae	q. s. ad fl.	3 3	" 100

in 1 3 *Dose:* 1 fluidrachm. (*Dr. W. H. Thomson.*)

NOTE.—Prepare this according to the directions for *Emulsio Olei Terebinthinae N. F.*

151. Mistura Tonica "32."

"Mixture No. 32"

About

2 M	Tinct. Nucis Vomicae.....		Cc. 5
2 "	Tinct. Calumbae.....		" 5
2 "	Tinct. Capsici.....	āā fl.	2 " 5
4 "	Tinct. Valerianae Ammoniatae.....		" 10
4 "	Ext. Quassiae Fl.....	āā fl.	3 4 " 10
	Tinct. Lavandulae Co.....	q. s. ad fl.	3 8 " 160

in 1 3 *Dose:* 1 to 4 fluidrachms.—(*Bellevue Dispensary.*)

152. Mistura Tonica Arsenata.

About

$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	Strychninae Acetatis.....	gr. 1	Gm. 0.07
3 "	Ferri et Quininae Citratis.....	gr. 190	" 13.0
2 ℥	Liq. Potassii Arsenitis.....	℥ 120	Ce. 8.0
	Glycerini.....	fl. 3 2	" 60.0
	Aquaee.....	q. s. ad fl. 3 8	" 250.0

in 1 3 Dose: 1 fluidrachm.

153. Mistura Tonica (Fothergill.)

Ward Tonic.

About

$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	Quininae Sulphatis.....	gr. 16	Gm. 1.0
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	Strychninae Sulphatis.....	" $\frac{1}{2}$	" 0.03
3 "	Potassii Citratis.....	" 90	" 6.0
$9\frac{1}{2}$ ℥	Tinct. Ferri Chloridi.....	fl. 3 5	Ce. 20.0
	Syrupi.....	fl. 3 1	" 30.0
	Aquaee.....	q. s. ad fl. 3 4	" 120.0

in 1 3 Dose: 1 fluidrachm.

154. Mistura Tonica (Hamilton.)

Hamilton's Tonic.

$4\frac{1}{6}$ gr.	Strychninae Sulphatis.....	gr. 1	Gm. 0.06
$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	Quininae Sulphatis.....	3 1	" 4.0
$4\frac{1}{2}$ ℥	Tinct. Ferri Chloridi.....	fl. 3 3	Ce. 12.0
	Acidi Phosphorici Diluti.....	fl. 3 5	" 20.0
	Glycerini.....	q. s. ad fl. 3 5	" 150.0

in 1 3 Dose: 1 fluidrachm.

155. Mistura Tonica (Loomis.)

Loomis' Tonic.

About

1 gr.	Quininae Sulphatis.....	gr. 16	Gm. 2
$7\frac{1}{2}$ ℥	Tinct. Ferri Chloridi.....	fl. 3 2	Ce. 15
11 "	Spir. Chloroformi.....	fl. 3 3	" 25
	Aquaee.....	fl. 3 1	" 60
	Glycerini.....	q. s. ad fl. 3 2	" 120

in 1 3 Dose: 1 fluidrachm.

141. *Mistura Sedativa.*

About

2 ℥	Acidi Hydrocyanici Diluti.....	Cc.	5
2 "	Cloroformi.....āā fl. 3 1	"	5
15 "	Tinct. Hyoscyami.....	"	40
	Syr. Tolutani.....	"	40
	Aquaee Camphorae.....āā fl. 3 1	"	40
	Mucilaginis Acaciae.....q. s. ad āā fl. 3 4	"	160

in 1 5 | *Dose* : 1 fluidrachm.—(*Bellevue Dispensary.*)—Dr. W. H. Katzenbach.

142. *Mistura Sedativa (Talbot.)*

Sedative Cough Mixture.

1/6 gr.	Morphinae Sulphatis.....	gr. 1	Gm. 0.1
	Aquaee Chloroformi..		Cc. 45.0
	Syr. Pruni Virginianae.....āā fl. 3 1	"	45.0
in 1 3 |	<i>Dose</i> : 1 fluidrachm.—(<i>City Hospital.</i>)—Dr. A. Talbot.		

143. *Mistura Senegae et Ipecacuanhae Composita.*

About

5.6 gr.	Ammonii Chloridi.....	3 3	Gm. 12
5.6 ℥	Syr. Senegae.....	Cc.	12
5.6 "	Syr. Ipecacuanhae.....āā fl. 3 3	"	12
15 "	Tinct. Opii Camphoratae.....fl. 3 1	"	30
30 "	Syr. Pruni Virginianae.....q. s. ad fl. 3 4	"	120

in 1 3 | *Dose* : 1 fluidrachm. (Dr. A. C. Carpenter.)

144. *Mistura Sodaet Menthæ.*

Soda-Mint.

2½ gr.	Sodii Bicarbonatis.....	gr. 80	Gm. 5
	Spir. Ammoniae Aromatici.....fl. 3 1	Cc.	4
	Aquaee Menthæ Viridis.....q. s. ad fl. 3 4	"	120
in 1 3 |	<i>Dose</i> : 1 fluidrachm.		

145. Mistura Sodii Bicarbonatis.

About

9 gr.	Sodii Bicarbonatis.....	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Gm. 10
4 ℥	Tinct. Zingiberis.....fl.	5	1	Cc. 4
20 "	Tinct. Gentianae Co.....fl.	5	5	" 20
	Aquaee.....q. s. ad fl.	3	4	" 120
in 2 5	Dose:	2	fluidrachms.	—(Bellevue Dispensary.)

146. Mistura Sodii Bromidi.

About

9 gr.	Sodii Bromidi.....	5	5	Gm. 20
4½ "	Potassii Bromidi.....			" 10
4½ "	Chloralis.....āā	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$	" 10
	Glycerini.....fl.	3	1	Cc. 30
	Aquaee Menthae Piperitae.....q. s. ad fl.	3	4	" 120

in 1 3 Dose: 1 fluidrachm.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)—Dr.
L. H. Hibbe.

147. Mistura Specialis (Strong).

About

5½ gr.	Ammonii Chloridi.....	5	3	Gm. 10
5½ ℥	Vini Ipecacuanhae.....			Cc. 10
5½ "	Spir. Chloroformi.....āā fl.	5	3	" 10
	Ext. Glycyrrhizae Fl.....fl.	3	1	" 25
	Syr. Pruni Virginianae.....q. s. ad fl.	3	4	" 100

in 1 3 Dose: 1 fluidrachm.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)—Dr.
C. J. Strong.

148. Mistura Stomachica.

About

2 ℥	Tinct. Nucis Vomicae.....			Cc. 4
2 "	Acidi Nitrohydrochlorici Dil.....āā fl.	5	1	" 4
9 "	Tinct. Zingiberis.....fl.	5	5	" 20
5½ "	Tinct. Aloes et Myrrhae.....fl.	5	3	" 12
	Tinct. Gentianae Co.....q. s. ad fl.	3	4	" 120

in 1 3 Dose: 1 fluidrachm.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)—Dr.
C. J. Strong.

163. Piiulae Aloes et Podophylli Compositae.

Janeway's Pills.

		In 100 Pills.
1 gr.	Aloes.....	gr. 100 | Gm. 6.5
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Res. Podophylli.....	" 50 " 3.2
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	Ext. Belladonnae Fol. Alc.....	" 25 " 1.6
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	Ext. Nucis Vomicae.....	" 25 " 1.6

in 1 pill *Dose* : 1 to 3 pills.

164. Pilulae Aloini, Strychninae, et Belladonnae III.

		In 100 Pills.
$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	Aloini.....	gr. 20 | Gm. 1.30
$\frac{1}{6}$ "	Strychninae Sulphatis.....	" 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 0.11
$\frac{1}{8}$ "	Ext. Belladonnae Fol. Alc.....	" 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 0.80

in 1 pill *Dose* : 1 to 2 pills.

165. Pilulae Aperientes (Lusk.)

Lusk's Aperient Pill.

		In 100 Pills.
1 gr.	Ext. Aloes.....	gr. 100 | Gm. 6.5
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Rhei Pulv.....	" 50 " 3.2
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	Ext. Nucis Vomicae.....	" 25 " 1.6

in 1 pill *Dose* : 1 to 3 pills.

166. Pilulae Diuretiae.

Fothergill's Pills.

		In 100 Pills.
1 gr.	Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis.....	gr. 100 | Gm. 6.5
1 "	Scillae Pulv.....	" 100 " 6.5
1 "	Digitalis Pulv.....	" 100 " 6.5

in 1 pill *Dose* : 1 to 2 pills.

167. Pilulae Gastricae (Thomson.)

Thomson's Gastric Pills.

In 100 Pills.

$\frac{1}{6}$ gr.	Argenti Nitratis.....	gr. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gm. 1.07
$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	Zinci Oxidi.....	" 50	" 3.2
2 "	Bismuthis Subnitratis.....	" 200	" 13.0

in 1 pill | *Dose* : 1 pill.

Note.—To prevent decomposition of the silver nitrate, petro-latum should be used as excipient, and kaolin or chalk as diluent.

168. Pilulae Hydrargyri Protiodidi.

About

In 100 Pills.

$\frac{1}{6}$ gr.	Hydrargyri Protiodidi.....	gr. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gm. 1
in 1 pill	| <i>Dose</i> : 1 pill.		

169. Pilulae Phenacetini et Salolis.

In 100 Pills.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	Phenacetini.....	gr. 250	Gm. 16
$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	Salolis.....	" 250	" 16
in 1 pill	| <i>Dose</i> : 1 to 2 pills.		

170. Pilulae Salolis.

In 100 Pills.

5 gr.	Salolis.....	gr. 500	Gm. 32.4
in 1 pill	| <i>Dose</i> : 1 to 4 pills.		

171. Pulvis Bismuthi et Pepsini.

In 20 Powders.

8 gr.	Bismuthi Subnitratis.....	gr. 160	Gm. 10.4
1 "	Pepsini Puri.....	gr. 20	" 1.3
in 1 pd.	| <i>Dose</i> : 1 powder.		

172. Pulvis Acidi Borici et Bismuthi Compositus.

"A.B.C. Powder."

Acidi Borici.....	
Bismuthi Subnitratis.....	
Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis.....	āā part. aequal.
For external use.—(City Hospital.)—Dr. Ramon Guiteras.	

173. Pulvis Adstringens.

Douche Powder.

Acidi Borici.....	
Acidi Tannici.....	
Zinci Sulphatis.....	āā part. aequal.
For external use.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)—Dr. Russell Bellamy.	

174. Pulvis Bismuthi Alkalinus.

Trousseau's Powder.

In 20 Powders			
10 gr.	Bismuthi Subnitratis.....	Gm.	13
10 "	Cretae Praeparatae.....	"	13
10 "	Sodii Bicarbonatis	āā gr. 200	"
in 1 pd.			Dose: 1 powder.

175. Pulvis Bismuthi Subgallatis Compositus.

Fowler's Special.

About

4½ gr.	Bismuthi Subgallatis.....	5 6	Gm.	9.0
12 "	Magnesii Carbonatis.....		"	24.0
12 "	Sodii Bicarbonatis.....	āā	3 2	"
1½ "	Lycopodii.....	3 2	"	3.0
4½ "	Ipecacuanhae Pulv.....	gr. 2	"	0.05

in ½ 3 Dose: 1 level teaspoonful (about ½ drachm) in water after meals.—(Dr. George B. Fowler.)

176. Pulvis Depilatorius.

Depilatory.

Barii Sulphidi.....	part.	1	3
Tritici Farinae.....	"	3	1
Aquae	q. s.		

For removing hair from the skin, previous to operations.

Note.—The barium sulphide must be as fresh as possible, and not have become oxidized by exposure to air. The mixed powders are to be made into a paste with water, and applied in a moderately thick layer to the parts to be denuded of hairs, the excess of the latter having previously been trimmed off with the scissors. From time to time a small part of the surface should be examined, and when it is seen that the hair can be removed, the mass should be washed off.

177. Pulvis Morphinae et Ipecacuanhae Compositus.

“Special Powder.”

In 20 Powders.

2½ gr.	Pulv. Morphinae Co	Gm.	3.2
2½ “	Pulv. Ipecacuanhae et Opii.....āā gr. 50	“	3.2
5 “	Bismuthi Salicylatis.....gr. 100	“	6.4

in 1 pd. *Dose* : 1 powder.

178. Pulvis Pepsini Compositus.

In 20 Powders.

7.5 gr.	Pepsini Saccharati.....	Gm.	10
7.5 “	Bismuthi Subnitratis.....	“	10
7.5 “	Sodii Bicarbonatis.....	“	10
7.5 “	Zingiberis Pulv.....āā gr. 150	“	10

in 1 pd. *Dose* : 1 to 2 powders.—(Dr. Charles Lockwood.)

179. Pulvis pro Coryza.

Thomson's Snuff.

Mentholis		Gm.	0.13
Sodiī Bicarbonatis.....	āā gr.	"	0.13
Cocainaē Hydrochloratis.....		"	0.26
Magnesii Carbonatis.....	āā gr.	"	0.26
Sacchari Lactis.....	gr. 180	"	12.00

To be used as snuff, occasionally.

180. Pulvis pro Enteritide.

Enteritis Powder.

In 20 Powders.

2½ gr.	Salolis	gr. 50	Gm.	3.2
5 "	Sodiī Bicarbonatis.....		"	6.4
5 "	Sodiī Benzoatis.....		"	6.4
5 "	Bismuthi Salicylati.....	āā gr. 100	"	6.4

in 1 pd. *Dose* : 1 powder.

181. Pulvis pro Influenza I.

Anti-Grippe Powder I.

In 20 Powders.

About	Codeinae.....		Gm.	0.2
½ gr.	Capsici Pulv.....	āā gr. 3	"	0.2
½ "	Quininae Sulphatis.....	gr. 40	"	2.6
5 "	Acetanilidi.....	gr. 100	"	6.4

in 1 pd. *Dose* : 1 powder.

182. Pulvis pro Influenza II.

Anti-Grippe Powder II.

In 20 Powders.

About	Ext. Belladonnae Fol. Alc. Pulv.....	gr. 4	Gm.	0.2
½ gr.	Pulv. Ipecacuanhae et Opii.....	gr. 40	"	2.6
2 "	Phenacetini.....		"	6.4
5 "	Quininae Sulphatis.....	āā gr. 100	"	6.4

in 1 pd. *Dose* : 1 powder.

183. Pulvis pro Influenza III.

Anti-Grippe Powder III.

In 20 Powders.

$\frac{4}{10}$ gr.	Apomorphinae Hydrochloratis.....	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	Gm. 0.032
$\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{10}$ "	Antipyrinae.....	"	4.500
$\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{10}$ "	Quininae Sulphatis.....	$\tilde{a}\tilde{a}$ gr. 70	" 4.500

in 1 pd. *Dose* : 1 powder.

184. Pulvis pro Influenza IV.

Anti-Grippe Powder IV.

About In 20 Powders.

$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	Codeinae.....	gr. 3	Gm. 0.2
2 "	Sodii Bicarbonatis.....	gr. 40	" 2.6
3 "	Phenacetini.....	"	4.0
3 "	Acetanilidi.....	$\tilde{a}\tilde{a}$ gr. 60	" 4.0

in 1 pd. *Dose* : 1 powder.

185. Pulvis pro Malaria (Thomson.)

In 20 Powders.

$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	Opii Pulv.....	gr. 5	Gm. 0.32
5 "	Quininae Sulphatis.....	"	6.40
5 "	Zingiberis Pulv.....	$\tilde{a}\tilde{a}$ gr. 100	" 6.40

in 1 pd. *Dose* : 1 powder.

186. Pulvis Quininae Compositus.

Clark's Powder.

In 20 Powders.

1 gr.	Opii Pulv.....	gr. 20	Gm. 1.3
3 "	Capsici Pulv.....	" 60	" 4.0
10 "	Quininae Sulphatis.....	" 200	" 13.0

in 1 pd. *Dose* : 1 powder.

187. Pulvis Sulpho-alkalinus.

About

1 3	Sulphuris Loti.....				
1 "	Potassii Bitartratis.....				
1 "	Sodii Bicarbonatis.....				
1 "	Potassii et Sodii Tartratis.....	$\ddot{a}\ddot{a}$ part. aequal.			
in $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	Dose : 1 level tablespoonful (about $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.)				

188. Syrupus Ammonii Chloridi.

About

1 gr.	Ammonii Chloridi.....	3 1	Gm.	4
	Syr. Tolutani..... q. s. ad fl.	3 2	Ce.	60
in $\frac{1}{4}$ 5	Dose : 15 drops every hour, for an infant of 3 months, in acute bronchitis.—(Dr. J. Lewis Smith.)			

189. Syrupus Codeinae.

$\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	Codeinae.....	gr. 4	Gm. 0.26
	Acidi Phosphorici Diluti.....	m 15	Ce. 1.00
	Syr. Pruni Virginianae..... q. s. ad fl.	3 4	" 120.00
in 1 5	Dose : 1 fluidrachm.—(Bellevue Dispensary.)—Dr. D. H. McAlpin.		

190. Syrupus Hydrargyri Biniiodidi.

About

$\frac{1}{6}$ gr.	Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri.....	gr. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gm. 0.1
5 "	Potassii Iodidi.....	gr. 80	" 5.0
	Syrupi..... q. s. ad fl.	3 2	Ce. 60.0
in 1 5	Dose : 1 fluidrachm.—(Dr. E. A. Banks.)		

191. Syrupus pro Bronchitide.

Bronchitis Syrup.

About

$\frac{7}{2} \text{ m}$	Syr. Ipecacuanhae		Cc.	8
$\frac{7}{2} \text{ "}$	Spir. Aetheris Nitrosi	āā fl. 5 2	"	8
11 "	Olei Ricini	fl. 5 3	"	12
	Syr. Tolutani q. s. ad fl.	3 2	"	60

in 1 5 | *Dose:* 1 fluidrachm every 2 or 3 hours, for a child of 2 to 3 years, in acute bronchitis. Dispense with a "Shake" label.—(Dr. J. Lewis Smith.)

192. Tinctura Iodi (Churchill.)

Churchill's Tincture of Iodine.

Iodi	5 2½	Gm.	15
Potassii Iodidi	5 ½	"	3
Aquaee	fl. 5 4	Cc.	25
Alcoholis	q.s. ad fl. 3 16	"	100

For external use.

Note.—This preparation should not be confounded with Churchill's Iodine Caustic (*Liquor Iodi Causticus*, Churchill.)

193. Tinctura Iodi Composita.

Compound Tincture of Iodine.

Iodi	5 ½	Gm.	16
Potassii Iodidi	5 1	"	32
Alcoholis	q. s. ad fl. 3 16	Cc.	500

For external use.

Note.—If iodine is to be administered internally, the most suitable preparation is the *Liquor Iodi Compositus* (Lugol's Solution) of the U. S. P.

194. Unguentum Acetanilidi Compositum.

Acetanilidi	part. 2
Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitris.....	" 1
Bismuthi Subnitratatis.....	" 2
Ung. Zinci Oxidi	q. s. ad " 16

(Bellevue Dispensary.)

195. Unguentum Acidi Borici.

Acidi Borici.....	part. 10
Petrolati.....	" 90

(Bellevue Dispensary.)

196. Unguentum Acidi Borici et Carbolici.

Acidi Borici.....	part. 2
Acidi Carbolici.....	" 1
Petrolati	" 97

(Bellevue Dispensary.)—Dr. E. H. Griffin.

197. Unguentum Acidi Borici et Sulphuris.

Ung. Acidi Borici.....	
Ung. Sulphuris.....	ââ part. aequal.

(Bellevue Dispensary.)

198. Unguentum Acidi Carbolici.

Acidi Carbolici.....	part. 5
Petrolati.....	" 95

(Bellevue Dispensary.)

199. Unguentum Acidi Carbolici et Zinci.

Acidi Carbolici.....	part. 5
Ung. Zinci Oxidi.....	" 95

(Bellevue Dispensary.)

200. Unguentum Acidi Pyrogallici.

Acidi Pyrogallici.....	part. 5
Petrolati	" 95

(Bellevue Dispensary.)

201. Unguentum Anti-haemorrhoidale.

Pile Ointment.

Morphinae Oleatis (10%).....	part. 1
Camphorae.....	" 2
Olei Sassafras.....	" 4
Resinae.....	" 8
Cerae Flavae.....	" 16
Adipis Benzoati.....	" 24

To be applied on lint.

Note:—Melt the Wax, Resin and Benzoated Lard together at a gentle heat, then digest the Camphor with the mixture until it is dissolved, allow it to cool and, before it solidifies, add the Oleate of Morphine and Oil of Sassafras, and mix thoroughly.

202. Unguentum Balsami Peruviani.

Balsami Peruviani.....	part. 10
Petrolati	" 90

(Bellevue Dispensary.)

203. Unguentum Bismuthi Subnitratis.

Bismuthi Subnitratis.....	part. 10
Petrolati.....	" 90

(Bellevue Dispensary.)

204. Unguentum Chrysarobini.

Chrysarobini	part. 5
Petrolati.....	" 95

(Bellevue Dispensary.)

205. Unguentum Creosoti.

Creosoti	part. 5
Petrolati.....	" 95

(Bellevue Dispensary.)

206. Unguentum Gallae.

Gallae Pulv.....	part. 20
Petrolati.....	" 80

(Bellevue Dispensary.)

207. Unguentum Gallae cum Opio,

Opii Pulv.....	part. 6
Ung. Gallae.....	" 94

(Bellevue Dispensary.)

208. Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammoniati.

Hydrargyri Ammoniati.....	part. 10
Petrolati.....	" 90

(Bellevue Dispensary.)

209. Unguentum Hydrargyri et Belladonnae.

Ung. Hydrargyri.....	.....
Ung. Belladonnae.....	āā part. aequal.

(Bellevue Dispensary.)

210. Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi.

Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi.....	part. 2
Petrolati.....	" 58

(Bellevue Dispensary.)

Note.—For some cases an ointment of half strength (1 grain in 1 drachm) is used.

211. Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri.

Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri.....	part. 10
Petrolati.....	" 90

(Bellevue Dispensary.)

212. Unguentum Ichthyolis et Zinci.

Ichthyolis.....	part. 10
Ung. Zinci Oxidi.....	" 90

(Bellevue Dispensary.)

213. Unguentum Iodoformi.

Iodoformi	part. 10
Petrolati	" 90

(Bellevue Dispensary.)

214. Unguentum Iodoformi et Bismuthi Compositum.

Iodoformi	part. 4
Bismuthi Subnitratis	" 4
Acidi Carbolici	" 1
Balsami Peruviani	" 12
Ung. Zinc Oxidi	" 32
Petrolatiq. s. ad	" 64

(Bellevue Dispensary.)—Dr. D. D. Jennings.

215. Unguentum Mentholis et Zinci.

Mentholis	part. 10
Ung. Zinc Oxidi	" 90

(Bellevue Dispensary.)

216. Unguentum Naphtolis.

Naphtolis	part. 10
Petrolati	" 90

(Bellevue Dispensary.)

217. Unguentum Naphtolis et Sulphuris.

Naphtolis	part. 10
Ung. Sulphuris	" 45
Petrolati	" 45

(Bellevue Dispensary.)

218. Unguentum Plumbi Iodidi.

Plumbi Iodidi.....	part. 10
Petrolati.....	" 10
Lanolini	" 80

(Bellevue Dispensary.)

219. Unguentum pro Rheumatismo.

Rheumatism Ointment.

Acidi Salicylici.....	part. 1
Ol. Terebinthinae.....	" 1
Adipis Lanae Hydrosi.....	" 1
Adipis.....	" 8

(Bellevue Dispensary.)

220. Unguentum Resorcini.

Resorcini.....	part. 10
Petrolati.....	" 90

(Bellevue Dispensary.)

221. Unguentum Resorcini et Zinci.

Taylor's Ointment.

Resorcini.....	gr. 80	Gm. 4
Zinci Oxidi.....	"	25
Amyli Pulv.....	aa 3 1	" 25
Petrolati.....	q. s. ad 3 4	" 100

(Bellevue Dispensary.)

222. Unguentum Resorcini et Zinci Fortius.

Resorcini.....	part. 10
Ung. Zinci Oxidi.....	" 90
<i>(Bellevue Dispensary.)</i>	

223. Unguentum Salicylicum.

Lassar's Paste.

Acidi Salicylici.....	part. 2
Amyli Pulv.....	" 8
Ung. Zinci Oxidi.....	" 90

224. Unguentum Sulphuris.

Sulphuris Loti.....	part. 30
Petrolati.....	" 70
<i>(Bellevue Dispensary.)</i>	

225. Unguentum Zinci Oxidi.

Zinci Oxidi.....	part. 20
Petrolati.....	" 80
<i>(Bellevue Dispensary.)</i>	



Supplement.

226. Capsulae Amyl Nitritis.

Nitrite of Amyl Capsules.

Into a No. 2 empty gelatin capsule introduce a minute pellet of absorbent cotton, and drop upon it one, two, or three drops (as may be required) of Amyl Nitrite from a burette. Put on the cover, having first moistened its inner rim with a little mucilage or melted gelatine. Enclose this capsule in a No. 1, and this in a No. 0 one, sealing each cover in the same manner. It will require a little force to get one capsule to enter the other, but by applying a trace of oil or vaseline to the smaller, the difficulty will be overcome.

These capsules should be put up in small wide-mouth bottles, securely stoppered, and will keep serviceable for a long time.

These capsules are primarily intended for emergency cases, and for use on the ambulances, where it is desirable to apply amylnitrite as a restorative by inhalation. For use, one of the triple capsules is cut across the middle with a pair of scissors.

227. Chloroformum Biniodatum.

Chloroform with Biniodide.

Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri.....	part.	1
Chloroformi.....	“	999

Dissolve with the aid of heat, in a flask provided with an upright condenser, to prevent loss of chloroform.

Note.—This solution is practically saturated and remains so at the ordinary indoor temperature. When cooled below about 65° F., a little of the mercuric iodide will usually separate in the form of crystals, but this will not materially diminish the antiseptic properties of the solution.

228. Mistura Bromidi et Chloralis.

30 gr.	Potassii Bromidi.....	gr. 240	Gm. 10
15 “	Chloralis.....	gr. 120	“ 8
	Aquaæ.....	q. s. ad fl. 3	4 Cc. 125
in $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	<i>Dose:</i> $\frac{1}{2}$ fluidounce.		

PART II. MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

229. Ambulance Outfit.

In June 1896, the following order regarding the outfit of ambulances was passed by the Board:

The Ambulances stationed for service at any of the Institutions of this Department must always be kept in a condition ready for immediate service, and must be provided with the below-mentioned outfit.

Other articles besides those prescribed may be carried out on calls, if the exigencies of the service require it.

Official Outfit.

1. In or attached to the Ambulance.

- 1 Stretcher
- 1 Blanket (2 in winter)
- 1 Pillow with clean Cover (to be renewed after use)
- 1 Leg-Splint.

2. In the Box under the Driver's Seat.

Body Bandages	Carron Oil
Ordinary Bandages	Arm-Splints
1 Ice Cap	Large Sponges (a few)
Oakum	Lint
	1 Restraining Belt.

3. In the Ambulance Bag.

Sterilized Gauze	} each in a copper cylinder with caps
Iodoform Gauze	
Roller Bandages (a few)	
Safety Pins	

- 1 Stomach Tube with Funnel
- 1 Hypodermic Syringe
- 1 Clinical Thermometer
- 1 Glass Syringe
- 1 Soft Rubber Catheter No. 6
- 1 Iodoform Duster
- 2 Small Enamelled Dishes
- 2 (or more) Bleached Sponges
- 1 doz. Surgical Needles
- 2 Artery Clamps
- 1 Thumb Forceps
- 1 Scalpel
- 1 Bistoury
- 1 p. Scissors, small, curved
- 1 p. Bandage Scissors
- 1 Razor
- 1 Grooved Director
- 1 Male Catheter, Silver
- 1 Female Catheter, Silver
- 1 U. S. Tourniquet
- 1 bott. Prepared Silk
- 1 bott. Prepared Catgut
- 4 oz. Whiskey
- 4 oz. Liniment (Tincture) of Green Soap
- 4 oz. Water of Ammonia, U. S. P.
- 2 oz. Carbolic Acid, liquidfied, 90%
- 2 oz. Chloroform
- 20 Tablets of Corrosive Sublimate, 7 grains each
- 20 Capsules of Amyl Nitrite
- 1 oz. Zinc Sulphate
- 1 oz. Tincture of Digitalis
- 1 oz. Fluid Extract of Ergot
- 1 oz. Solution of Morphine, Magendie's
- 1 oz. Solution of Strychnine Sulphate (10 min. = $\frac{1}{3}$ grain)
- 1 oz. Solution of Atropine Sulphate (10 min. = $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.)

230. Antiseptic Gauzes.

"Percentage" as applied to Dressings.—When, in the practice of this Department, the *percentage* of active constituents contained, or to be contained, in prepared gauze or other dressings is mentioned, this refers to the actual contents, by weight, of the active constituents in the *finished* product, the latter

being assumed to be dry, or at least as dry as possible. It does *not* refer to the percentage strength of the solution in which the fabric was dipped, or with which it was impregnated.

Besides the prepared gauzes for which working formulae are given below, various others are occasionally used. If they are desired of a definite percentage, they are to be prepared in the same way as those mentioned below.

230 a. Bichloride Gauze.

If a product of a definite *percentage* of bichloride of mercury is required, use the below-named proportions of a 1 in 1000 solution of bichloride, of gauze, and of water.

In preparing bichloride or other antiseptic gauzes of a definite percentage, while the amount of active ingredient (bichloride or otherwise) is fixed, the amount of water may be varied according to the nature or absorbing power of the fabric, but the *whole* of the prepared mixture must be taken up by the weighed quantity of gauze. Upon evaporation of the water, the gauze will contain the required percentage of the antiseptic.

When the gauze has been made to take up the solution, it may be dried, either completely, or, if it contains glycerin, as far as the latter will permit. It should be dried in a dust-free place, or in a sterilizer. It is, however, preferable not to dry it completely, in order to prevent the antiseptic from separating from the fabric in the form of powder or dust. To prevent complete drying and the loss of the antiseptic, it is advisable to add a little glycerin, about 2 per cent, of the weight of the fabric, to the solution before impregnating the fabric with it. This, of course, remains in the finished product, and must be taken into the calculation.

To make bichloride gauze of the strength named, respectively, in the 3 given columns, use:

	For a gauze of		
	1 in 1000	1 in 500	1 in 400
Absorbent Gauze (dry)	13 av. oz.	13 av. oz.	13 av. oz.
Bichloride Solution 1 in 1000	12½ fl. oz.	25 fl. oz.	31 fl. oz.
Sterilized Water enough to make 32 fl. oz.		32 fl. oz.	32 fl. oz.

Assuming the gauze to weigh, on an average 475 grains per yard, the 13 oz. will be equivalent to about 12 yards. It will be sufficient to determine, once for all, the average measure of a definite weight of the gauze to be used. Then the gauze may be taken by measure instead of by weight. Of course, if a new variety of gauze is used, the relation of weight to measure must be determined anew.

230 b. Iodoform Gauze.

If a gauze of a definite percentage of iodoform (see remarks under Bichloride Gauze) is required, place the proper amount of iodoform into a suitable basin, and add to it the glycerin and alcohol. See the proportions given below. Mix the iodoform thoroughly with the liquid, so that a perfectly homogeneous mixture, free from lumps, may result. Then incorporate the mixture into the proper amount of gauze, distributing the iodoform by rubbing the gauze, layer upon layer, wringing the liquid out and taking it up again, until the iodoform is uniformly distributed, without any of it being left behind. Spread the gauze out on a table covered with an impervious fabric and rendered aseptic by means of bichloride solution (1 in 1000), smoothen out the impregnated gauze, and then fold it in any manner most suitable. Next wrap it in sterilized paraffin paper, and lastly in sterilized oiled muslin, and place it in jars which are to be tightly closed.

It is not a good plan to take the iodoform by measure, on the basis of some previous determination of the weight of a given volume. Iodoform, as made by different manufacturers, or even by the same manufacturer at different times, varies considerably in volume for the same weight. Hence a pound of it will sometimes occupy the space of only about 10 fluidounces, while at other times it will measure 11, 12, or even 13 fluidounces. For this reason it is always best to weigh it.

To make iodoform gauze of the below-stated strength use:

Absorbent Gauze (dry)	475 grains
Iodoform	the below-given amount
Glycerin	1 fl. oz.
Alcohol	2 fl. oz.
For a 10% gauze,	use 116 grains of Iodoform
" " 20%	" 260 " " "
" " 25%	" 350 " " "
" " 30%	" 450 " " "
" " 40%	" 700 " " "
" " 50%	" 1045 " " "

In adjusting these proportions, it is assumed that all the alcohol will be lost by evaporation. A 50% gauze, in that case, will contain: 475 grains of gauze, 1 fl. oz. or 570 grains of glycerin, and 1045 grains of iodoform. It is assumed that a gauze has been taken which weighs 570 grains to the yard. If its weight differs from this, the proportions of the ingredients must be altered, if it is desired to take the gauze by measure instead of by weight.

If the amount of liquid for the higher percentages is found insufficient, a little sterilized water may be added to give the mixture the proper degree of fluidity.

In place of using ordinary alcohol (ethyl or grain alcohol), refined wood-alcohol will be found more economical.

230 c. Thiersch's Gauze.

Prepare a 1 in 50 solution of Thiersch's Powder (consisting of salicylic acid 1 part, and boric acid 8 parts) in sterilized water. To make 1 quart of this solution, 292 grains of the powder will be required.

Saturate absorbent gauze with this solution, and retain it therein, completely immersed, for at least 24 hours. Then wring it out, more or less completely, as may be required.

231. Prepared Catgut.

Two kinds of catgut are used in this Department, namely:

1. *Smooth Catgut.* This is the best quality of imported smooth banjo and violin strings, put up in boxes containing 30 strings each, and of the following sizes:

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Average Length of each String</i>	<i>Average Breaking Strain of each String (raw)</i>
Banjo 1 (thinnest)	67½ inch.	5 pounds.
Banjo 2	67½ "	8 "
Violin E	67½ "	18 "
Violin A	44½ "	24 "
Violin D (heaviest)	44½ "	32 "

The first three sizes are those mostly in use. Each string or coil is tied, in two places, with silk, which should be white, not colored, because, if colored, the tint will be more or less transferred to the catgut, when this is boiled with ether or alcohol.

2. *Rough Catgut.* This is the kind imported for clock-makers' and jewellers' use. It is usually in strings of 5 meters in length, of various thicknesses, and tied with itself. The smaller sizes, 00, 0, 1, 2 and 3, are those most generally in use.

If smooth catgut is to be boiled in ether or strong alcohol, the string of silk with which it is tied, need not be removed, for neither of these liquids will alter the regular circular form of the coils or cause them to twist. But if this catgut is to be heated to a temperature over about 200° F. in oil of turpentine, vaseline, paraffin oil, albolene, or other similar liquids, the ties must be removed, as they do not expand equally with the gut,

and are apt to strangle it, or almost cut it in two. Each coil must be opened and securely wound on some kind of reel or bobbin, so that it may not be able to twist or snarl. In absence of any specially-prepared reels, the coils may be wound on the outside of a test-tube, several strings being tied together, if necessary, the two free ends being secured with wire. The test-tube, properly weighted with shot or otherwise, is then immersed in the hot liquid for the prescribed time. Upon removal, the coils of gut will be found to have acquired the tendency of retaining their spiral shape.

In any case, when catgut is to be heated to a temperature over about 200° F. in any of the above mentioned or similar liquids, it must first be perfectly dried, otherwise the heat of the liquid will cause the moisture in the gut to be expelled in fine bubbles, and this will cause it to become brittle and rotten.

In preparing catgut for surgical use, the principal object to be kept in view is, to render and keep it absolutely sterile. This is accomplished either by macerating and preserving the gut in some efficient bactericidal and antiseptic liquid, or by subjecting it, while immersed in a suitable liquid, to a sufficiently high temperature, or by both methods combined.

Removal of Fat. All catgut contains a certain amount of fat. While this may be rendered sterile, while in the gut, together with the latter, it is nevertheless preferable to remove it as far as possible, since it is practically a foreign body, and may retain germs which the antiseptic is unable to reach.

The fat may for the most part be removed by macerating the gut for a number of days in ether ("stronger ether") or chloroform. If proper facilities are at hand, however, this may be accomplished within an hour, by boiling the gut with enough ether to cover it completely. This is best done in a wide-mouthed Erlenmeyer flask, to which is fitted a well-cooled upright condenser, which causes the ascending vapor of the ether to be condensed and to flow back into the flask, thus preventing loss of ether. The heating should be done by steam, in a place remote from lights or fire. After an hour's boiling, the ether is allowed to cool off a little, and then poured off. It should not be used again without being redistilled. Several lots of used ether may be allowed to accumulate, before it is redistilled.

Since the gut, even though boiled in ether, still retains at least as much fat, as the amount of ether retained in the interior of the gut can hold in solution, it is best to boil it, in the same flask, after the removal of the ether, with absolute alcohol (completely covered thereby) for one hour. It is preferable

always to use absolute alcohol, though the ordinary official alcohol (94% by vol.) may be used if the other is not at hand. Should the percentage strength of the official alcohol fall materially below 94, there is danger of causing the gut to soften, gelatinize, snarl, and become rotten.

231 a. Sterilization and Preservation of Catgut by a Solution of Biniodide of Mercury in Chloroform.—After the catgut has been deprived of fat in the manner stated it is at once transferred to "Chloroform with Biniodide" (see Formula 227) which completely penetrates it and renders it sterile. It is kept in this liquid, in vessels provided with well-fitting glass-stoppers, until required for use.

231 b. Sterilization of Catgut by heating it with Alcohol, preferably under Pressure.—Some surgeons prefer catgut that has been sterilized by alcohol and heat alone. Since alcohol, at the ordinary pressure of the atmosphere, boils at about 176° F., this temperature is not always sufficiently high to destroy the vitality of certain germs. Hence it is preferable to apply the heat in such a manner that the vapor of the alcohol will be under pressure. For most purposes, the pressure will be high enough if the vessel is surrounded with steam or boiling water. If possible, however, a temperature of 120° C. (248° F.) should be aimed at, and this may easily be reached by exposing the vessel to moist steam under pressure in a suitable apparatus.

When such an apparatus is not available, the following method will suffice in most cases. Roll each string of catgut into a coil of such a diameter that a number of them will readily go into a so-called 1 ounce glycerin jelly jar. If the gut is stiff, it is best to tie each coil in two places with fine aluminum wire. Fill as many jars as may be convenient, and having inserted an extra, well-fitting rubber-washer into each lid, and having poured into each jar enough absolute alcohol to fill it completely, screw on the lids as tightly as possible, and place the jars inside of a museum-jar (Whitall, Tatum & Co's) which had previously been tested and found to stand the intended pressure. Pour into the museum jar enough alcohol to cause the jelly jars to stand in about two inches of liquid, and then screw on the lid of the museum jar, having first interposed a rather thick, soft rubber-washer. Tie a stout cloth around the jar, so that, if it should burst through excessive pressure, the pieces may do as little damage as possible. Now expose the jar, in a suitable chamber or apparatus, first to a very gentle current

of steam, to heat it gradually, and afterwards to a stronger current, so as to have it constantly surrounded by steam, and keep it thus for about five hours. If steam is not available for this purpose, the jar may be immersed (weighted down, if necessary) in water, in a capacious vessel, the water gradually brought to a boil, and maintained thus during the required time. When the jar is removed from the steam or boiling water, it should be allowed to cool *gradually* and *spontaneously*. No attempt should be made to cool it quickly, and under no circumstances by the application of cold water, as this would surely cause a collapse of the jar.

If, upon removal of the museum jar, it is seen that there remains at least a part of the alcohol surrounding the jelly-jars, and if each of the latter still contains the whole or at least part of the absolute alcohol which had been poured in, this is sufficient proof that the tension of the vapor inside of the apparatus during the whole time, has been sufficiently high. If, however, the whole of the alcohol in the bottom of the museum jar, and, in addition, the larger portion or all of the absolute alcohol in the jelly-jars, should have disappeared, this indicates that there was a leak, and that, consequently, the pressure was not high enough. The operation must then be repeated under better precautions.

Upon removal of the jelly-jars from the outer-jar, they should be completely filled with hot absolute alcohol, securely closed again, and kept immersed in alcohol in a tightly closed jar or other vessel, until required for use. Only so many coils should be removed from a jar at a time as may be deemed necessary for an operation. Should any be left over, they should not be put back into the jar, but put on one side, and resterilized with the next batch.

231 c. Sterilization of Catgut by being heated in some fatty Liquid at a temperature of about 135° C. (275° F.)——In order to ensure still more perfectly, the sterilization of catgut, the following method, based upon suggestions made by Dr. William E. Studdiford, has gradually been elaborated at the General Drug Department.

Catgut of the various sizes, having first been boiled in ether and absolute alcohol, and having then been kept immersed for some time in "Chloroform with Biniodide", is wound, by a special apparatus, on wooden bobbins. Each bobbin contains from three to five strings, according to the thickness of the gut, and the ends are securely fastened at each end of the bobbin. The bobbins (which must previously have undergone the following

treatment by themselves alone) are then put into vessels containing albolene (a colorless and odorless kind of vaseline oil obtained from Caucasian petroleum), and heat is applied to these vessels by means of a bath of petrolatum. The temperature of the latter is run up, until that of the albolene reaches 275° F., where it is maintained, by properly regulating the heat, during at least one hour. The temperature is then allowed to fall, until the bobbins can be transferred again to "chloroform with biniodide".

231 d. Chromicized Catgut.—The method used for preparing this kind of catgut is, in all its essential features, that recommended by Dr. George M. Edebohls. It is as follows:

Rough catgut (see above), of the proper size, chiefly numbers 0 and 00, is first deprived of fat by being boiled with ether. It is then wound upon bobbins of wood, as many strings being tied together as each bobbin will hold, the ends being secured in notches made in the bobbins. The latter are then weighted down by sinkers and completely immersed into a sufficient quantity of a solution prepared after the following formula:

Potassium Bichromate.....	1.5 Gm.
Water.....	480.0 "

Dissolve, and then add

Glycerin.....	10.0 Gm.
Carbolic Acid.....	10.0 "

In this solution the bobbins are allowed to remain during thirty hours. They are then removed and the catgut at once wound upon frames of wood, 3 feet long, with notches $\frac{1}{4}$ inch apart at each end, in such a way that the gut is stretched, rather tight, up and down one face of the board in parallel rows. It is now allowed to become completely dry at a temperature not exceeding 45° C. (113° F.), which will require a few days.

When it is completely dry, the gut is removed in pieces of the length of the board (3 feet), and the pieces are rolled into coils small enough to go into 1 ounce glycerin jelly jars, each coil being secured, if necessary, by two pieces of fine aluminum wire. It is finally sterilized by means of alcohol under pressure, as described above.

Upon demand, the following modification is applied. The gut, first treated with ether, absolute alcohol, and "chloroform with bidiodide", is wound upon bobbins, and these are immersed into the chromicizing liquid for thirty hours. They are then removed, and the gut allowed to become completely dry upon them. Next the bobbins are immersed in albolene which is brought to the temperature of 275° F., and kept there for one

hour. When somewhat cooled off, they are transferred to "chloroform with biniodide".

232. Disinfectants.

For ordinary purposes, the following solutions, recommended by the Health Department of the City of New York, may be used as germicidal disinfectants. They are given in the order of their relative efficacy.

Corrosive Sublimate.....	64 grains	in 1 gallon of water.
Carbolic Acid (5% solution).....	2920 "	
Bromine.....	35 "	
Potassium Permanganate.....	40 "	
Chloride of Lime.....	4 oz.	
Iron Sulphate (Copperas).....	24 oz.	
Zinc Sulphate.....	4 oz.	
Sodium Chloride.....	2 oz.	

233. Volkmann's Antiseptic.

Thymol.....	part	1
Alcohol.....	parts	10
Glycerin.....	"	20
Water.....	"	100

Dissolve the Thymol in the Alcohol, add the Glycerin, and lastly, the Water.—Used as an antiseptic on wounds and dressings.

234—237. PRESERVATIVE AND HARDENING LIQUIDS.

234. Erlitzki's Fluid.

Potassium Bichromate.....	parts	25
Copper Sulphate.....	"	5
Water, enough to make.....	"	1000

For hardening anatomical specimens.

235. Mueller's Fluid.

Potassium Bichromate.....	parts	25
Sodium Sulphate.....	"	10
Water, enough to make.....	"	1000

For hardening anatomical specimens.

236. Mueller-Erlitzki's Fluid.

Potassium Bichromate.....	parts	25
Copper Sulphate.....	"	3
Sodium Sulphate.....	"	4
Water, enough to make.....	"	1000

For hardening anatomical specimens.

237. Preservative Liquid.

Formaldehyde (40%):.....	parts	75
Chloral Hydrate.....	"	20
Water, enough to make.....	"	1000

For preserving anatomical specimens.

236—244. REAGENTS.**238. Blue Staining Fluid (Rice.)**

Hofmann's Violet, 4 B.....	Gm.	0.2
Brilliant Green.....	"	0.2
Water.....	fl. 3 1	Ce. 30.0

For staining urine, to bring out more plainly, and to differentiate, the constituents of the sediment. Every organic structural constituent (such as epithelium, casts, blood-corpuscles, etc.,) will become stained, while inorganic amorphous or crystalline matters, and also crystalline organic constituents (such as uric acid) will retain their natural color.

239. Bromine Solution (Rice.)

Bromine.....		Gm.	125
Sodium Bromide.....	āā gr.	1800	" 125
Water, enough to make.....	fl. ʒ	32	Ce. 1000

For use in estimating urea in urine. To be mixed, just before use, with an equal volume of Solution of Soda, spec. grav. 1.250.

To make one charge for Doremus' Ureometer, mix 5 Cc., each, of the Bromine Solution and Soda Solution, and 15 Cc. of Water. Of this same mixture, 10 Cc. are sufficient for a charge of Squibb's urea apparatus.

Note on the Assay of Urea.—The calculation is based on the following data:

One liter (1000 Cc.) of nitrogen, at 0° C. (32° F.) and 760 Mm. pressure, weighs 1.26 Gm.

One molecule of urea—C O (N H₂)₂—in grammes, or 59.95 Gm. (C=11.97; O=15.96; N=14.01; H=1) contains 28.02 Gm. of nitrogen.

Hence 0.00126 Gm., or 1 Cc., of nitrogen, at 0° C. (32° F.) is equal to 0.0027 Gm. of urea. At 25° C. (77° F.) it is equal to 0.0025 Gm. of urea.

If 1 Cc. of urine be taken for the urea assay, the *approximate* amount of urea corresponding to the volume of gas evolved is found as follows:

1. *By Percentage*: Multiply the number of Cc. of gas evolved by 0.25 (or, divide by 4).—*Example.* If 1 Cc. of urine produces 8 Cc. of gas, the percentage of urea is $8 \times 0.25 = \frac{1}{4} \text{ Q.}$

2. *In Grains per Fluidounce*: Multiply the number of Cc. of gas evolved by 1.14.—*Example.* If 1 Cc. of urine produces 12.5 Cc. of gas, the urine contains $12.5 \times 1.14 = 14.25$ grains of urea per fluidounce.

In the above given rules, the specific gravity of the urine is disregarded. For clinical purposes, however, the results are sufficiently accurate, provided the amount of urea does not vary much from 1 per cent. If the urine contains materially more or less than 1 per cent, the results become more and more inaccurate the further the percentage recedes from 1. In such cases, the first experiment must be considered as tentative only, and another portion of the urine so diluted with water that it will contain as near as possible 1 per cent of urea. The rate of dilution must, of course, be taken into account in the calculation of the results.

240. Ehrlich's Bile Reaction.

Mix a sample of the clear (filtered) urine with an equal volume of diluted acetic acid, and then add, drop by drop, a solution of sulpho-diazobenzol (using Solution C mentioned under Ehrlich's Typhoid Reaction, No. 241). If bilirubin is present, the urine will become reddish to dark red, which color is turned to bluish-violet upon addition of acetic acid.

This reaction may be brought out more prominently in the following manner. Pour about 1 drachm of the acified urine into the center of a piece of thick white blotting paper, and allow it to dry somewhat. Then pour about 10 drops of the reagent in the center of the moist spot, and note if any reddish or dark red tint appears in the circle to which the reagent is drawn by capillary attraction. If this is observed, apply some drops of glacial acetic acid. The reddish ring will then change to bluish-violet.

241. Ehrlich's Typhoid Reaction.

Solution A:

Sulphanilic Acid.....	Gm.	1
Hydrochloric Acid.....	Cc.	50
Distilled Water, enough to make.....	Cc.	1000

Solution B:

Sodium Nitrite.....	Gm.	0.5
Distilled Water.....	Cc.	100.0

Solution C: Just before use, mix

Solution A.....	Cc.	50
Solution B.....	Cc.	1

The principal product formed by this mixture is sulpho-diazobenzol.

Put some of the urine into a test-tube, add an equal volume of Solution C, and then supersaturate with water of ammonia. Normal urine will assume a yellow color. According to Ehrlich, typhoid urine thus acquires a fine red color, and, upon shaking, the foam becomes rose-red, and the surface of the sediment that forms in the test-tube becomes greenish. A negative reaction may be considered as conclusive. A positive reaction is not, in itself, absolute proof of typhoid infection, since, in some cases, a red tint appears, due to the presence of constituents which are not characteristic of typhoid fever.

242. Esbach's Albumen Reaction.

Esbach's Reagent:

Picric Acid.....	Gm. 10
Citric Acid.....	Gm. 20
Distilled Water, enough to make.....	Cc. 1000

Into a graduated Esbach tube pour enough of the *clear* filtered urine, which must have an *acid* reaction, to reach to the mark U. Then add the reagent to the mark R, mix the contents by inverting the tube about a dozen times without shaking, and set the tube aside, well stoppered, for twenty-four hours. Now note the height of the precipitate, if any. Each division of the scale represents 1 gramme of albumen per liter (1000 Cc.) of urine.

For qualitative use, mix equal volumes of the *clear* (filtered) urine and of the reagent, and compare it with an equal volume of the same filtered urine in another test-tube. Even a faint cloudiness may thus be detected in the test-tube containing the reagent.

Note on Clarifying Cloudy Urine.—Many specimens of urine refuse to become clear by simple filtration through paper. In such cases proceed as follows. Add to the urine some starch in small lumps (about 1 ounce for every 8 fluidounces,) and shake until the starch is thoroughly diffused. Then filter through a double, plainly folded filter of rather thick paper, and return the filtrate, if necessary, until it runs through clear. If the urine is to be used only for qualitative purposes, the paper filters may be wetted with water, before the mixture of starch and urine is added, which will facilitate filtration. The wetting must be omitted, if the urine is to be used for quantitative determinations.

In some obstinate cases, both starch and purified powdered talcum, about equal parts of each, may be used as clarifying agents.

243. Fehling's Sugar Reaction.

Fehling's Solution is prepared by mixing, just before use, exactly equal volumes of the two following solutions:

1. The Copper Solution.

Copper Sulphate pure, recrystallized.....	Gm. 34.64
Distilled Water, enough to make.....	Cc. 500.00

2. *The Rochelle Salt Solution.*

Potassium and Sodium Tartrate	Gm.	173
Potassium Hydrate (Potassa)	"	125
Distilled Water, enough to make	Cc.	500

Keep each solution in small, rubber-stoppered vials.

For each sugar determination, use 10 Cc. of the mixed reagent.

Note.—Since the results are apt to vary according as the liquid, during the reaction, is more or less concentrated, care should be taken that the volume, in each test, is as near 50 Cc. as possible, before the urine is added. As a rule, it is best to dilute the 10 Cc. of the reagent at once with 40 Cc. of water, to bring this mixture to a boil in a flask placed slanting over a flame, and then gradually to add the urine (properly diluted, if necessary,—and in most cases it must be diluted) from a burette until the blue tint of the liquid has just disappeared. The best results are obtained if the urine is so diluted that it takes not less than 5 nor more than 10 Cc. of it to reduce the 10 Cc. of the test solution.

The 10 Cc. of the mixed test-solution correspond to 0.05 Gm. of glucose.

Calculation of Results.—The amount of glucose in the urine is stated either by "percentage" or as "grains in one fluidounce." Approximate, but in practice sufficiently correct figures are obtained as follows:

1. *By Percentage.*—Divide 5 by the number of Cc. of the original (not diluted) urine used.—*Example.* Assuming that it took 9 Cc. of a diabetic diluted urine, consisting of 1 volume of the original urine and 5 volumes of water. These 9 Cc. of diluted urine then represent 1.8 Cc. of the original urine. The amount of glucose, therefore, is 5 : 1.8, or 2.77 . per cent.

2. *In Grains per Fluidounce.*—Divide 22.7 by the number of Cc. of original (not diluted) urine used.—*Example.* If the preceding example be used, the result will be 22.7 : 1.8=12.61 grains per fluidounce.

In the above-given rules, the specific gravity of the urine has been disregarded. This must be taken into account, if more exact results are required. Since diabetic urine always weighs, volume for volume, considerably more than water, the *true* percentage, or correct number of grains per ounce, is always somewhat less than that found by the above rules. In practice, the necessary correction is best made by multiplying the result by 1000, and then dividing the product by the specific gravity expressed in 4 figures. For instance, if the urine in the examples above quoted had a specific gravity of 1.035, the corrected results would be:

1. For Percentage: $(2.77 \times 1000) : 1035 = 2.68\%$.

2. For Grains per Ounce: $(12.61 \times 1000) : 1035 = 12.18$
grains per fluidounce.

Removal of Albumen from Urine.—If urine contains more than traces of albumen, the latter must be removed. This is best done by partly filling a strong bottle, provided with an accurately fitting glass-stopper, with the urine, inserting and tying down the stopper, heating the bottle gradually by the affusion of hot water, and then exposing it to a current of steam, or placing it in boiling water, for about one hour. Upon removal it is allowed to become cold, and the precipitated albumen removed by filtration.

244. Guenzburg's Hydrochloric Acid Reaction.

(In Gastric Juice.)

Guenzburg's Reagent consists of a solution of 1 part of vanillin and 2 parts of phloroglucin in 30 parts of alcohol. Since the solution should be freshly made when wanted for use, and since only a very small quantity is required for a test, it is best to keep on hand separate solutions of the two ingredients, namely:

Solution A:

Vanillin.....	gr. 13	Gm. 0.85
Alcohol.....	fl. ʒ 1	Cc. 30.

Solution B:

Phloroglucin.....	gr. 25	Gm. 1.6
Alcohol	fl. ʒ 1	Cc. 30.0

For use, mix 3 drops of each solution in a small porcelain capsule, and then add an equal number of drops of the filtered gastric juice. Upon heating the capsule on a water-bath, a red color or minute red crystals will appear first at the edge of the liquid, and finally form a red stain.

245—246. PERCENTAGE SOLUTIONS.

Percentage Solutions are those which contain a definite weight of a substance in 100 parts, by weight, of the solution.

245. *Rule for preparing any required Volume of a Solution of a definite Percentage.*

Prepare a smaller quantity, by weight, than the required one, of the solution of the required percentage, and carefully measure it. It will, in nearly every case, be found to measure more than the volume of liquid used for its preparation. Note the new volume, and then, by a simple proportion, ascertain what quantity, by weight, of the salt and of the liquid are needed for the required volume.

Example. It is required to prepare 400 Cc. of a 10% (by weight) solution of Potassium Iodide.

Dissolve 10 Gm. of the salt in 90 Gm. of water, in a graduated cylinder, and note the exact measure when the salt is dissolved. Let us assume that it will be 106 Cc. Now, since these 106 Cc. contain 10 Gm. of the salt, 400 Cc. of a 10% solution must contain 37.736 Gm. of the salt:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 106 & : & 10 = 400 : X \\ & & X = 37.736 + \end{array}$$

Hence, to prepare 400 Cc. of a 10% aqueous solution of potassium iodide, 37.736 Gm. of the salt will have to be dissolved in water to make 400 Cc. But the preliminary trial solution should not be wasted. It should be used as part of the 400 Cc. and, since it already contains 10 Gm. of the salt, only 27.736 Gm. more of the latter will be required.

Note.—Whenever the formula for a percentage solution is worked out by the above rule, the required proportions, as found by experiment and calculation, should be noted down for use in the future.

246. Table for preparing Percentage Solutions.

One fluidounce of water, or 480 minims, weighs 456.4 grains. One pint of water, or 7680 minims, weighs 7302, or practically 7300 grains. Hence, a 10 per cent solution, for instance, is one which contains 73 grains of some substance in 1 pint.

The following table will show, at a glance, the quantity of any substance, *by weight*, required to prepare *one pint* of a solution of the required percentage. When great accuracy is not required, the rounded-off figures, in parentheses, may be used, and the fractions omitted.

I. To prepare 1 Pint of a Solution

Per Cent required to contain of a certain Substance	Or	take of the Substance the below stated amount in grains with enough water to make 1 pint		
1/10 per cent	1 in 10,000	grains	0.73	(3)
1/6 " "	1 in 5,000	"	1.46	(1½)
1/4 " "	1 in 4,000	"	1.83	(1¾)
1/3 " "	1 in 3,000	"	2.44	(2½)
1/25 " "	1 in 2,500	"	2.92	(3)
1/20 " "	1 in 2,000	"	3.65	(3⅓)
1/15 " "	1 in 1,500	"	4.87	(4⅔)
1/10 " "	1 in 1,000	"	7.30	(7¼)
1/5 " "	1 in 500	"	14.60	(14½)
1/4 " "	1 in 400	"	18.25	(18¼)
1/3 " "	1 in 300	"	24.33	(24⅓)
1/2 " "	1 in 200	"	36.50	(36½)
1 " "	1 in 100	"	73.00	(73)
1 1/2 " "	1 in 75	"	97.33	(97)
2 " "	1 in 50	"	146.00	(146)
2 1/2 " "	1 in 40	"	182.50	(180)
3 " "	1 in 33 1/3	"	219.22	(220)
4 " "	1 in 25	"	292.00	(290)
5 " "	1 in 20	"	365.00	(365)
10 " "	1 in 10	"	730.00	(730)
20 " "	1 in 5	"	1460.00	(1460)
25 " "	1 in 4	"	1825.00	(1825)
50 " "	1 in 2	"	3650.00	(3650)

II. To prepare 1 Fluidounce of a Solution

required to contain of a Substance	take of the Substance		
		approx.	
0.1 per cent	0.46 grain	($\frac{1}{2}$ gr.)	
0.5 " "	2.28 "	(2 $\frac{1}{4}$ ")	
1 " "	4.56 "	(4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ")	and
2 " "	9.13 "	(9 ")	enough
3 " "	13.69 "	(13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ")	water
4 " "	18.26 "	(18 $\frac{1}{4}$ ")	to
5 " "	22.82 "	(23 ")	make
6 " "	27.38 "	(27 $\frac{1}{2}$ ")	1 fluidounce.
7 " "	31.95 "	(32 ")	
8 " "	36.51 "	(36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ")	
9 " "	41.08 "	(41 ")	
10 " "	45.64 "	(45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ")	

247. Rules for making an Alcohol of any required lower Percentage from an Alcohol of any given higher Percentage.

I. By Volume.—Designate the volume-percentage of the stronger alcohol by V , and that of the weaker alcohol by v .

Rule.—Mix v volumes of the stronger alcohol with pure water to make V volumes of product. Allow the mixture to stand until full contraction has taken place, and until it has cooled; then make up the deficiency in the V volumes by adding more water.

II. By Weight.—Designate the weight-percentage of the stronger alcohol by W , and that of the weaker alcohol by w .

Rule.—Mix w parts by weight of the stronger alcohol with pure water to make W parts by weight of product.

248—254. TABLES OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

For converting U. S. Terms into Metric Terms,
and vice-versa.

248. U. S. Weights into Metric Weights.

	Grains into Milli- grammes	Avoirdup. Ounces into Grammes	Avoirdup. Pounds into Kilos	Troy Ounces into Grammes
1 =	64·7989	28·3495	0·45359	31·10348
2 =	129·5978	56·6991	0·90719	62·20696
3 =	194·3968	85·0486	1·36078	93·31044
4 =	259·1957	113·3981	1·81437	124·41392
5 =	323·9946	141·7476	2·26796	155·51740
6 =	388·7935	170·0972	2·72156	186·62088
7 =	453·5924	198·4467	3·17515	217·72437
8 =	518·3914	226·7962	3·62874	248·82785
9 =	583·1903	255·1457	4·08233	279·93133

249. Metric Weights into U. S. Weights.

	Milli- grammes into Grains	Kilos into Grains	Kilos into Avoird. Pounds	Kilos into Troy Ounces
1 =	0·01543	15432·36	2·20462	32·1507
2 =	0·03086	30864·71	4·40924	64·3015
3 =	0·04630	46297·07	6·61387	96·4522
4 =	0·06173	61729·43	8·81849	128·6030
5 =	0·07716	77161·78	11·02311	160·7537
6 =	0·09259	92594·14	13·22773	192·9044
7 =	0·10803	108026·49	15·43236	225·0552
8 =	0·12346	123458·85	17·63698	257·2059
9 =	0·13889	138891·21	19·84160	289·3567

250. U. S. Measures into Metric Measures.

	Fl. 3's into Cc.	Fl. 3's into Cc.	Quarts into Liters	Gallons into Liters
1 =	3·70	29·57	0·94636	3·78543
2 =	7·39	59·15	1·89272	7·57087
3 =	11·09	88·72	2·83908	11·35630
4 =	14·79	118·29	3·78543	15·14174
5 =	18·48	147·87	4·73179	18·92717
6 =	22·18	177·44	5·67815	22·71261
7 =	25·88	207·02	6·62451	26·49804
8 =	29·57	236·59	7·57087	30·28348
9 =	33·27	266·16	8·51723	34·06891

251. Metric Measures into U. S. Measures.

	Cc. into fl. 3's	Liters into fl. 3's	Liters into Quarts	Hectoliters into Gallons
1 =	0·27	33·81375	1·0567	26·42
2 =	0·54	67·62750	2·1134	52·83
3 =	0·81	101·44125	3·1700	79·25
4 =	1·08	135·25500	4·2267	105·67
5 =	1·35	169·06875	5·2834	132·09
6 =	1·62	202·88250	6·3401	158·50
7 =	1·89	236·69625	7·3968	184·92
8 =	2·16	270·51000	8·4535	211·34
9 =	2·43	304·32375	9·5101	237·75

252. U. S. Linear Measure into Metric Lin. Measure.

	Inches into Millimeters	Feet into Meters	Yards into Meters	Miles into Kilometers
1 =	25·4001	0·304801	0·914402	1·60935
2 =	50·8001	0·609601	1·828804	3·21869
3 =	76·2002	0·914402	2·743205	4·82804
4 =	101·6002	1·219202	3·657607	6·43739
5 =	127·0003	1·524003	4·572009	8·04674
6 =	152·4003	1·828804	5·486411	9·65608
7 =	177·8004	2·133604	6·400813	11·26543
8 =	203·2004	2·438405	7·315215	12·87478
9 =	228·6005	2·743205	8·229616	14·48412

253. Metric Linear Measure into U. S. Lin. Measure.

	Meters into Inches	Meters into Feet	Meters into Yards	Kilometers into Miles
1 =	39·3700	3·28083	1·093611	0·62137
2 =	78·7400	6·56167	2·187222	1·24274
3 =	118·1100	9·84250	3·280833	1·86411
4 =	157·4800	13·12333	4·374444	2·48548
5 =	196·8500	16·40417	5·468056	3·10685
6 =	236·2200	19·68500	6·561667	3·72822
7 =	275·5900	22·96583	7·655278	4·34959
8 =	314·9600	26·24667	8·748889	4·97096
9 =	354·3300	29·52750	9·842500	5·59233

254. Equivalents of Grains and Grammes.

Grains	Grammes (approx.)	Grains	Grammes (rounded off.)
1-500th	0·00013	30	($\frac{1}{2}$ 5)
1-400th	0·00016	40	2·6
1-300th	0·00022	50	3·2
1-250th	0·00026	60	4·1
1-200th	0·00032	70	4·5
1-150th	0·00043	80	5·1
1-120th	0·00054	90	5·8
1-100th	0·00065	100	6·5
1-64th	0·001	120	8·1
1-60th	0·0011	180	12·1
1-50th	0·0013	240	16·1
1-40th	0·0016	300	20·1
1-32nd	0·002	360	24·1
1-25th	0·0026	420	28·1
1-20th	0·003	437·5	28·5
1-10th	0·0065	480	31·1
1-8th	0·008	875	57·1
1-6th	0·011	960	62·1
1-5th	0·013	1312·5	85·1
1-4th	0·016	1440	93·1
1-3rd	0·022	1750	113·1
$\frac{1}{2}$	0·032	1920	124·1
1	0·065	2187·5	142·1
2	0·13	2400	155·1
3	0·19 (0·2)	2625	170·1
4	0·26	2880	187·1
5	0·32	3062·5	198·1
6	0·39 (0·4)	3360	218·1
7	0·45	3500	227·1
8	0·52 (0·5)	3840	249·1
9	0·58 (0·6)	5250	340·1
10	0·65	5760	375·1
11	0·74	7000	454·1
12	0·77 (0·8)	14000	907·1
13	0·84	21000	1360·1
14	0·91 (0·9)	28000	1814·1
15	0·97 (1·0)	35000	2267·1

255—258. WEIGHT, MEASURE, AND SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

255. Formulae for converting Weight (W.) into Measure (M.)

$$1. \quad \frac{W. \text{ in grains} \times 1.0517}{\text{Sp. Gr.}} = M. \text{ in minimis.}$$

$$2. \quad \frac{W. \text{ in grains}}{\text{Sp. Gr.} \times 0.9508} = M. \text{ in minimis.}$$

$$3. \quad \frac{W. \text{ in grains} \times 0.0021911}{\text{Sp. Gr.}} = M. \text{ in fl. ounces.}$$

$$4. \quad \frac{W. \text{ in grains}}{\text{Sp. Gr.} \times 456.4} = M. \text{ in fl. ounces.}$$

$$5. \quad \frac{W. \text{ in troy oz.} \times 1.0517}{\text{Sp. Gr.}} = M. \text{ in fl. ounces.}$$

$$6. \quad \frac{W. \text{ in avoird. oz.} \times 0.96}{\text{Sp. Gr.}} = M. \text{ in fl. ounces.}$$

$$7. \quad \frac{W. \text{ in Gm.}}{\text{Sp. Gr.}} = M. \text{ in Ce.}$$

Example.—What will 1 lb. of Chloroform, of spec. grav. 1490 measure?—*By Formula 1:* Multiply 7000 by 1.0517, and divide by 149 : *Result:* 4941 minimis (nearly).—*By Formula 4.* Multiply 1490 by 456.4 and divide with the product into 7000: *Result:* 10.294 fl. oz., or 10 fl. oz. and 141+minims.

256. Formulae for converting Measure (M.) into Weight (W.)

$$8. \quad \frac{M. \text{ in min.} \times \text{Sp. Gr.}}{1.0517} = W. \text{ in grains.}$$

$$9. \quad M. \text{ in min.} \times \text{Sp. Gr.} \times 0.9508 = W. \text{ in grains.}$$

$$10. \quad \frac{M. \text{ in fl. oz.} \times \text{Sp. Gr.}}{0.0021911} = W. \text{ in grains.}$$

$$11. \quad M. \text{ in fl. oz.} \times \text{Sp. Gr.} \times 456.4 = W. \text{ in grains.}$$

$$12. \quad \frac{M. \text{ in fl. oz.} \times \text{Sp. Gr.}}{1.0517} = W. \text{ in troy ounces.}$$

$$13. \quad \frac{M. \text{ in fl. oz.} \times \text{Sp. Gr.}}{0.96} = W. \text{ in avoird. ounces.}$$

$$14. \quad M. \text{ in Cc.} \times \text{Sp. Gr.} = W. \text{ in Gm.}$$

Example.—What will 1 pint of Syrup of spec. grav. 1.317 weigh?—*By Formula 8:* Multiply 7680 by 1.317, and divide the product by 1.0518. *Result:* 9617 grains.—*By Formula 13:* Multiply 16 by 1.317, and divide the product by 0.96. *Result:* 21.95 avoird. ounces.

257. Formulae for finding the Specific Gravity (Sp. Gr.) from the Weight (W.) and Measure (M.)

$$15. \quad \frac{W. \text{ in grains} \times 1.0517}{M. \text{ in minims}} = \text{Sp. Gr.}$$

$$16. \quad \frac{W. \text{ in grains}}{M. \text{ in minims} \times 0.9508} = \text{Sp. Gr.}$$

$$17. \quad \frac{W. \text{ in grains} \times 0.0021911}{M. \text{ in fl. oz.}} = \text{Sp. Gr.}$$

$$18. \quad \frac{W. \text{ in grains}}{M. \text{ in fl. oz.} \times 456.4} = \text{Sp. Gr.}$$

$$19. \quad \frac{W. \text{ in troy oz.} \times 1.0517}{M. \text{ in fl. oz.}} = \text{Sp. Gr.}$$

$$20. \quad \frac{W. \text{ in avoird. oz.} \times 0.96}{M. \text{ in fl. oz.}} = \text{Sp. Gr.}$$

$$21. \quad \frac{W. \text{ in Gm.}}{M. \text{ in Cc.}} = \text{Sp. Gr.}$$

Example.—One pint of a liquid weighs 9200 grains. What is its specific gravity?—*By Formula 18:* Multiply 16 by 456.4, and with the product divide into 9200. *Result:* 1.2599 or practically 1.260.

258. Formulae for obtaining Mixtures of a required Specific Gravity.

The following problems and formulae apply to mixtures of two solutions, of different specific gravities, but only under two conditions, namely:

1. The solutions must be homogeneous, that is, they must contain the same solvent or menstruum. In the case of aqueous solutions, one of the liquids may be water, in which case its specific gravity is put = 1.
2. There must be no abnormal change of volume, such as contraction, when the two liquids are mixed.

The formulae, as given below, are adapted only to terms in metric system. If other terms are given or required, they must be converted into metric, or from metric into the other terms.

If the *volumes*, instead of the weights, of one or both solutions are given, they must be converted into weight (*w*) by multiplying the particular volume with its corresponding specific gravity. And if the *result* is required by *measure* or *volume*, this is found by dividing the obtained weight by the corresponding specific gravity.

Problem 1. Given: the quantity, by weight (*w*), of a certain solution of a known specific gravity (*a*).

Required to know the quantity by weight (*x*) of another solution of the same nature, but of a given lower specific gravity (*b*), which must be added to yield a product of a desired specific gravity (*c*).

$$\text{Formula: } x = \frac{w b (a - c)}{a (c - b)}$$

Example.—100 parts(*w*) of a solution of lead nitrate of spec. grav. 1.385 (*a*) are to be diluted with a solution of the same salt of spec. grav. 1.087 (*b*), to produce a solution of spec. grav. 1.190 (*c*). How much of the lighter solution must be added?
Result: 148.6 parts.

N B.—If the 100 parts of the solution of spec. grav. 1.385 are to be diluted with water (spec. grav. = 1), to make a product of spec. grav. 1.190, the result will be: 71.15 parts of water.

Problem II. Given: the specific gravities of two solutions of the same nature, one denser (*a*) the other lighter (*b*).

Required to know how much (*x*) of the lighter must be mixed with a sufficient quantity (*w - x*) of the heavier liquid to make a *definite* quantity by weight (*w*) of product of a required specific gravity (*c*)

$$\text{Formula: } x = \frac{w b (a - c)}{c (a - b)}$$

Example. Given two solutions of lead nitrate, one of spec. grav. 1.385 (*a*), and the other of spec. grav. 1.087 (*b*). How much of the latter must be mixed with enough of the former to make 100 parts (*w*) of a mixture having the spec. grav. 1.190 (*c*) ? *Result* : 40.225 parts. Hence, of the heavier (*w - x*) 59.775 parts.

258. Weight and Volume Table.

The following table shows in the first column the average number of drops of the several liquids contained in one fluid-rachm, when the liquids are carefully dropped, at 15° C., from a thin-lipped drop-bottle.

The second column gives the names of the liquids.

The third column gives the specific gravities, that is, the number of grammes which 1000 cubic centimeters of the respective liquid weigh, at about 15° C., unless otherwise mentioned.

The last column gives the number of grains which one fluid-ounce of the respective liquid weighs.

Drops to 1 fl. 3	Name of Liquid	Spec. Grav- ity	1 fl. 3 weighs grains
90	Acetum Opii.....	—	—
108	Acidum Aceticum.....	1048	478.3
68	" " Dilutum.....	1008	460.0
110	" Carbolicum, at about 50° C.	1050	479.2
60	" Hydrobromicum Dilutum...	1077	491.5
70	" Hydrochloricum.....	1163	530.8
60	" Hydrochloricum Dilutum...	1050	479.2
60	" Hydrocyanicum Dilutum ab.	1002	456.5
60	" Hypophosphorus Dilutum	1046	457.4
102	" Nitricum	1414	645.3
60	" Nitricum Dilutum.....	1057	482.4
76	" Nitrohydrochloricum.....	—	—
60	" " Dilutum..	—	—
—	" Phosphoricum.....	1710	780.4
60	" " Dilutum.....	1057	482.4
128	" Sulphuricum.....	1835	837.5
146	" " Aromaticum...	939	428.5
60	" " Dilutum.....	1070	488.3
178	Aether, at 15° C.....	728	332.2
180	" at 25° C.....	717	327.2
156	Alcohol, Absolute, at 60° F.....	797	363.7
146	" , Official, at 60° F.....	820	374.2
146	" , Deodorized, at 60° F....	816	372.4
140	" , Diluted, at 60° F.....	938	428.1
144	" , Wood, 94%	814	371.5
156	Amyleni Hydras.....	820	374.2
198	Amyl Nitris, 100%	879	401.2
60	Aqua, at 4° C.....	1000	456.4
60	" Ammoniae.....	960	438.1
66	" " Fortior.....	901	411.2
60	" Hydrogenii Dioxidi.....	—	—
—	Benzinum.....	675	308.0
—	Bromum.....	2990	1365
275	Bromoformum.....	2904	1325
250	Chloroformum.....	1490	679.9
114	Creolinum (Creolin, Pearson's)....	1060	483.8
122	Creosotum	1070	488.3
90	Creosoti Carbonas.....	1117	534.0
96	Formaldehydum (Formalin 40%) ..	1110	506.6

Drops to 1 fl. 5	Name of Liquid	Spec. Gravi- ty	1 fl. 5 weighs grains
67	Glycerinum	1250	570.5
108	Gnaiacolum (liquid)	1330	607.0
102	Ichthyolum (Ammonium Salt)	1106	504.8
60	Liquor Acidi Arsenosi	1013	462.3
60	“ Arseni et Hydrargyri Iodidi	1016	463.7
70	“ Ferri Chloridi	1387	633.0
50	“ Potassae	1036	472.8
57	“ Potassii Arsenitis	1018	464.6
50	“ Sodaæ	1059	483.3
130	Oleoresina Aspidii	—	—
115	Oleum Amygdalæ Amarae	1065	486.0
174	Paraldehydum	998	455.5
148	Spiritus Aetheris Compositus	790	360.5
146	“ “ Nitrosi	820	374.2
140	“ Ammoniae Aromaticus	905	413.0
150	“ Chloroformi	860	392.5
140	“ Glonoini	830	378.8
140	“ Menthae Piperitæ	830	378.8
65	Syrupus	1317	601.0
65	“ Ferri Iodidi	1353	617.5
132	Terebenum	855	390.0
145	Tinctura Aconiti	—	—
136	“ Belladonnae Foliorum	—	—
128	“ Digitalis	—	—
148	“ Iodi	—	—
140	“ Nucis Vomicae	—	—
130	“ Opii	—	—
130	“ Camphorata	—	—
110	“ Deodorata	—	—
145	“ Veratri Viridis	—	—
107	Vinum Colchici Radicis	—	—
111	“ Seminis	—	—
100	“ Opii	—	—

Note. In some cases the actual specific gravity of a liquid may vary, or is allowed to vary, from that given in the table. If it does vary, then the respective figures in the last two columns must be altered in accordance with the actual specific gravity.

259. Transfusion Fluid (Billroth's).

Sodium Chloride.....	gr.	60	Gm.	4.1
Sodium Carbonate.....	"	20	"	1.4
Sodium Phosphate.....	"	3	"	0.2
Ammonium Carbonate.....	"	20	"	1.4
Alcohol.....	Ml.	160	Cc.	10.0
Distilled Water, enough to make.....	fl. 5	16	"	500.0

Dissolve the Sodium Salts in the Distilled Water, sterilize the solution by heat, then add the Ammonium Carbonate and Alcohol, stopper the bottle well and allow it to cool.



ERRATA.

Page

20, formula 76, third ingredient, read:

Magnesii Sulphatis $\frac{a}{a}$ 3 4 | Gm. 15

26, formula 100, in title, read: Hydrocyanica.

32, formula 122, in title, dele: II.

47, formulae 176, read:

Barii Sulphidi part. 3
Tritici Farinae " 1.

60, line 12, read: In, or attached to, Ambulance.

71, line 16 fr. below, read: $8 \times 0.25 = 2$.

72, line 9, read: acidified.

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